**INSURANCE.**

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1066.

VOL. XVII NO. 107--- BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 6 1929 ONE ANNA.

**INSURANCE.**

But this can be put into practice only by indiv iduals o help Indian Insu rance ompanies.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

# BOMBAY RETURNING TO NORMAL

## Governor Visits Disturbed Areas

## MAYOR'S PEACE MOVE

### Indian Police Officer's Heroism Mentioned for Special Recognition

## ROUND-UP OF MOWALIES

### Jacob Mill to Open To-day

Throughout Sunday the Bombay City Police carried on an intensive campaign of seizure of weapons and lathies and rounding-up of bad characters with the result that perfect quiet prevailed in all the disturbed localities. Except for two minor incidents that took place at Girgaum and Thakurdwar, the day passed off peacefully.

Not a single case of assault on passers-by was reported to the police nor injured persons admitted in the hospitals till noon on Sunday. Even on the previous night only three persons suffering from minor injuries were admitted in the J. J. Hospital. No casualties were reported at all at the G. T. Hospital.

POLICE ON THE ALERT.

In accordance with the Police Commissioner's order the police whenever their suspicions are aroused are searching persons and confiscating knives and other dangerous weapons.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes accompanied by the Home Member and the Police Commissioner visited all the military and police pickets in the evening.

ROUND-UP OF BAD CHARACTERS.

During the day the police arrested in all nearly 200 persons thus bringing the total number of arrested persons to over 456 consisting of Hindus and Mahomedans. The Development chawls at Worli have again been converted into temporary prisons to lodge the arrested persons.

The death-roll rose from 10 to 16, but all except one of the last six victims died in the hospital as a result of injuries received previously. Early on Sunday a dead body was found at 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, apparently the crime having been committed on Saturday night. The City Coroner held inquests on six bodies. Of the dead, 8 are Hindus and 8 Mahomedans.

The mill strike situation remained unchanged. All the mills remained closed it being a holiday. The Jacob Sassoon Mill, it appears, have made arrangements to house all its workers inside its compound and lorry-loads of workers were being seen taken into the mill. The mill, it is said, will start work on Monday.

Considerable excitement was caused at Thakurdwar at about 12 noon when a Mahomedan funeral party followed by about 300 Pathans and other Mahomedans armed with lathies passed Girgaum on the way to the cemetery. The police fearing that some trouble might occur on their return came on the scene and with the help of the military disarmed all of them, and escorted them back.

HAWKER MOBBED BY HOOLIGANS.

An hour later another minor assault occured at Fanaswadi. A Hindu hawker in matches who was passing along with his Mahomedan servant was set upon by the hooligans, but the police arrived in the meantime and rescued the victims. Both of them were but slightly injured. Inspector Wagle of the Princess Street has effected the arrest of 7 persons in this connection.

Of nearly 200 arrests made during the day, Inspector Dere made 92 arrests in the Parel area, the Nagpada police have arrested nearly 20, the Dongri police 10, the Pydhowni police station 50 and the Princess Street about 25.

Mr. G. S. Sabnis, a final-year medical student who was stabbed on the Girgaum Back Road on Saturday, was taken to his house from the J. J. Hospital and is said to be progressing.

SUB-INSPECTOR DE SA'S HEROISM.

In the stress of rioting two incidents of police heroism have failed to receive the mention they deserve.

On Friday afternoon when the first act of rioting occurred at the J. J. Hospital junction, Sub-Inspector De Sa of the Maharbavdi Police Station was on the scene in connection with an accident. About the time he noticed some hooligans rush upon a Hindu passer-by and stab him. Unarmed Mr. De Sa rushed into the crowd and closed with the Mahomedan who had stabbed the man. The mob became furious and turned to attack Sub-Inspector De Sa who, however, with very commendable presence of mind and at personal risk shoved the miscreant into the police taxi while another officer carried the victim into the car. The taxi was driven at full speed, but the mob followed Mr. De Sa. Inspector Hussein who was on the scene ran to his rescue only to be mobbed in turn by the hooligans who might have dealt with him fatally, but for the timely arrival of Sergeant Brown with a posse of policemen who dispersed the mob.

A HOT CHASE.

Soon after Sergeant Brown saw two hooligans rushing out of a lane on the Parel Road between the J. J. Hospital and Bhendy Bazar and stabbing a Hindu. He immediately gave chase to the miscreants who attempted to get away. It was only after a hot chase that they were arrested at Dongri.

MENTIONED FOR SPECIAL RECOGNITION.

It is learnt that Sub-Inspector De Sa's heroism has been mentioned in a special way to the Police Commissioner and in his turn has recommended the Government for due recognition.

### STREETS AND PLAY HOUSES DESERTED

—:o:—

### POLICE AND MILITARY "BANDOBUST" ON SUNDAY NIGHT

Sunday Midnight.

The Curfew Order and the military 'bandobast' in the city has had a remarkable effect. Not a single case of disturbance or assault was reported in the whole of the city. Every part of the city presented a deserted appearance during the night. There was less vehicular traffic on the road. Few pedestrians were to be seen. All cinemas were closed and tram service was also suspended after 8 in the night.

Three more dead bodies, one of Mahomedan and two of Hindus, were picked up from the road on Sunday morning. The body of the unknown Mahomedan was found in

Continued on page 8.

## NO DIRECT LIMITATION

—:o:—

### Disarmament and War Material

#### FRANCO-AMERICAN RESOLUTION

LONDON, May 4.

Geneva.—The Disarmament Committee, by 22 votes to two, has passed a resolution submitted by the French and American delegations, declaring that the Committee has rejected the system of direct limitation of war material, noted that the system of indirect limitation of expenditure on war material has not met with general assent and decided that limitation and reduction of war material must be sought by means of publicity of the expenditure.

The Chinese and Soviet delegations voted against the resolution while the German delegation abstained from voting. M. Bernstorff declared that the Committee had suppressed all essential elements for reduction of armaments.

In view of the gravity of situation he drew the attention of the Governments and the public to the necessity of practical reduction of armaments before the meeting of the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

Moscow.—It is reported from Askhabad that thousand people have been killed in villages in Northeast Persia as a result of violent earthquake whose centre was in Trans-Caspian territory in Turkestan.—Reuter.

OFF TO GENEVA.

Mr. B. Das, M. L. A., who sailed for Geneva as the Employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference.

### CARRY NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN TO RETURN SAKLATVALA TO PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

(1) Collect contributions for his Election Fund and send promptly to:—R. F. Bharucha, 63, Pedder Road, Bombay, for remittance to London.

(2) Hold public meetings to pass resoluutions in support of Comrade Saklatvala and send fraternal greetings to his electorates at Battersea to return him by overwhelming majority. Congress Committees, Youth Leagues, Trade Unions, Independence Leagues pass resolutions of confidence in "SAK". Post same to:—M. Desai, Ranchhod-Bhawan, Girgaon, Bombay (4), for transmission to London.

(3) Nationalist Press (including vernaculars) insert this appeal regularly and send copies of papers to above address to be forwarded to Battersea.

## MAYOR'S PEACE CONFERENCE

—:o:—

### Executive Committed Appointed

The meeting of the citizens of Bombay convened by the Mayor on Sunday morning was largely attended and was fully representative. Among those present were: Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Messrs. A. R. Dalal, Mahomedali Jinnah, Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, S. T. Sheppard, B. G. Horniman, Husseinbhoy A. Laljee, Hooseinali M. Rahimtoola, M. C. Chagla, H. P. Mody, L. R. Tairsee, Ginwalla, Sheriff Devjee Canjee, Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha, Balubhai T. Desai, Y. G. Pandit, D. G. Dalvi, Dr. Abdullah, R. S. Asavle, Lalji Pendse, Deshpande, Ranadive, represening the Girni Kamgar Union and many others.

Opening the proceedings Mr. Meyer Nissim referred to the unfortunate recrudescence of communal trouble in the city. He said that it was the duty of all responsible citizens to put their heads together and devise ways and means to remvoe misunderstandings and help to bring about peace in the City. He recalled that a couple of months back when a similar riot had stained the fair name of Bombay Dr. Deshmukh had promptly called the citizens together for the purpose of taking steps to prevent further harm. Although rioting now was not so extensive as on the last occasion and Government had taken precautions, he thought it necessary to convene a meeting and called upon those assembled to give their suggestions.

In response to the Chairman's request for suggestions Mr. A. B. Vaidya said that if a Peace Committee was appointed there were many things which could be done. He pointed out that persons coming into Bombay from outside stations were ignorant of the situation here and it was likely that they would be lured into the disturbed areas by "mawalis." He, therefore, suggested posting of volunteers at various railway stations to acquaint outsiders of the danger zone and if necessary to arrange for relief measures.

POSTING OF MILITARY PICKETS AT SHORT RANGES.

Dr. Abdulla bin Abdulla pointed out how acts of violence were being committed because the military was stationed at one place. He thought that instead of stationing large numbers of soldiers at certain points, they should be posted at a distance of 20 or 30 yards along the whole route which, in his opinion, would prevent mischief.

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Sarang suggested that in making arrests the police should seek the help of leading men of the localities who would inform them who were truly bad characters in order that innocent persons might not be arrested.

Mr. Ginwalla said that if the peace of the City were to be re-

Continued on page 8.

## INDIA AND CANADA

—:o:—

### Need of Agent-General

#### ANDREWS' MESSAGE TO MOTILAL

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has received the following cable from Mr. C. F. Andrews from Victoria, British Columbia:

"Rabindranath's visit Vancouver has deeply impressed Canada. Now an agent-general is needed similar to Sastri in South Africa. Full citizen rights would certainly follow and we should have Canada's larger sympathy. Am going immediately British Guiana".—Free Press.

### ARRESTED YOUTH LYING IN HOSPITAL

—:o:—

#### BAIL APPLIED FOR

CAWNPORE, May 4.

Mahabirprasad Panday (one of the six youths arrested here on Thursday under Sections 302, 307, 120-B and 109, I. P. C.), who is lying in the Prince of Wales Hospital, applied for bail to-day, to Mr. D. S. Baron, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, stating that he might die for want of proper medical aid. Mr. Ambica Charan Nigam, his counsel, said he could not complain of the treatment accorded to his client in the hospital, but hoped that his release on bail would improve his health. The learned Magistrate has referred the aplication to the Civil Surgeon and would dispose of it finally on Monday.—A. P.

### CALCUTTA'S WATER SUPPLY

—:o:—

#### CORPORATION DECIDES IN FAVOUR OF CHLORINATION

CALCUTTA, May 5.

In Calcutta filtered water-supply is to be made by chlorination. The decision which was reached at a special meeting of the Water Supply Committee of the Corporation is due to the prevalence of Cholera and Typhoid in the city. There is public apprehension over filtered water-supply and complaints are being received of presence dirt in tap water at present. Chlorination will commence to-day and will be continued to-morrow when one gallon of chlorine to every million gallons of water will be put into the supply.—A. P.

## BRITAIN PREPARES FOR ELECTIONS

### Party Headquarters Busy Formulating Plans

### PREMIER'S CLAIM FOR HIS PARTY

—:o:—

### We Have Carried Through Jobs. We Undertook

LONDON, May 5.

In "A Message to Britain" Mr. Stanley Baldwin summarises the principal legislative measures carried by the present Government and declares that the Conservatives have carried through jobs they undertook.

The Premier claims that trade is in more prosperous condition than at any other time since the war, and asks if this is the moment to gamble with rash and costly Socialist schemes for State control or to trust Liberals who are seeking electorates' support by employment scheme which many Liberals declare to be impracticable.

"We Conservatives", says Mr. Baldwin, "are not going to make rash and spectacular promises. All we ask is that you give us an opportunity to carry out and complete work we have so successfully begun", and concludes by saying: "We shall keep faith and shall not promise more than we can perform."—Reuter.

## INDIAN PILOT'S AIR FLIGHT TO INDIA

### To Leave Croydon Before end of Month

LONDON, May 5.

P. N. Kabali who, it was stated, intended to leave England on 20th May on a solo flight to India in his own plane "Arya" interviewed by Reuter said that the date of his departure had not been fixed, but he hoped it would not be later than 31st May. In any event, he hoped to reach India before Monsoon.

His plane is Spartan fitted with 85|95 horsepower "Cirrus" engine and carries sixty gallons of petrol. The plane has a range of a thousand miles. Kabali who is at present doing cross-country flights, proposes to fly in stages from Croydon to Paris, thence to Marseilles, Rome, Naples, Tunis, Cairo and Gaza, after which he will follow the Imperial Airway's route. The total mileage will be 5700 miles, which he proposes to cover in ten days.—Reuter.

### A FORMIDABLE RIVAL FOR SUBHAS BOSE

—:o:—

#### LEADER OF BENGALI STAGE ENTERS POLITICAL ARENA

CALCUTTA, May 5.

One of the latest entrants into the field of politics is Mr. Sisirkumar Bhaduri, M.A., leader of the Bengali stage and former Professor of English Literature at Vidyasagar College. He is to oppose Mr. Subhas Bose from North Calcutta. Negotiations are in progress to induce him not to fight the election, but if he contents the seat, he will prove a formidable rival in view of his great popularity with theatre-goers.—A. P.

### SECONDARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL

—:o:—

#### CALCUTTA SENATE ADOPTS SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MODIFIED REPORT

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The Senate of the Calcutta University this evening adopted certain modifications to the report of the Special Committee on the Secondary Education Bill. The Bill provides for the creation of a Board for the control of secondary education in Bengal. While the Constitution of the Board, as suggested in the Bill, will be largely elective, it gives large power to the local Government to control the Board's functions. The Committee of the Senate were of the opinion that if the Board of Secondary Education was to render real service to the province it should be invested with responsibility, which could only be made effective when it was associated with power. Keeping this general principle in view the Committee in their report embodied a number of amendments in order to make the Board more autonomous and independent of Government control. The main discussion this evening centred round the question whether the power of appointing the inspecting, clerical and menial staff should rest with the local Government or with the Board. The Bill gave power to the local Government, whereas the Committee recommended that the power in this respect should rest with the Board. —A. P.

## GIRL WIVES OF ENGLAND TO GO

### Marriage Law Reforms

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS PASS BILL TO RAISE AGE TO 16

—:o:—

LONDON, May 4.

The Bill to raise the legal age of marriage to 16 years for both sexes passed through all its stages in the House of Commons yesterday without opposition. Only the Royal assent is now necessary to make it effective. Hitherto the legal age has been 12 for girls and 14 for boys.—B. O. W.

### ANOTHER THREATENING LETTER

—:o:—

#### "BLOOD THIRSTY" TALKS OF MURDER AND TERRORISM

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

On Saturday morning, says the "Pioneer", it received for publication a blood-red letter signed by a modest gentleman who concealed his real name under the nom-de-guerre "Bloodthirsty". The letter was a farrago of Bolshevik nonsense, threatening wholesale murder and terrorism. It was too stupid, writes the paper, to deserve the dignity of print.—A. P.

# STOCKS AND SHARES

## Mill Shares Improve On Increased Demand

Bombay, May 4.

Cotton mill shares opened at about unchanged shares and improved on bull support and short covering. There was good demand and the undertone exhibited by the market was assuring. Steel shares ruled very steady and prices fluctuations were confined within narrow limits. In the miscellaneous section Hydros, Burmahs, Cements and Alcocks were steady. There was some improvement in demand for Bank shares. The market will remain closed on Tuesday the 7th, Wednesday the 8th and Thursday the 9th instant, for clearing purposes. The total

number of shares 25,531 were tendered which include the following:—

Alcock 160, Bundi 4540, Burmah 503, Century 426, Colaba 782, Crescent 215, Dyeing 697, Fazul 517, Hydro 904, I Bleaching 1058, I Cement 612, Indore 64, Madhowji 158, Nagpore 248, New Great 368, Pabaney 106, Pearl 279, Simplex 196, Shivrajpur 320, Steam (Bom) 330, Swadeshi 256, Tata Def 1214, Tata Ord 7295, Trams Ord 2045.

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 4.

Bombay Dyeing 781, 86, 89, 90, 87.
Century 142, 45, 47, 51, 50.
Colaba 122.
Crescent 115.
Fazul 677, 80, 85, 86, 83.
Indore 382.
Madhowji 36.
Nagpur 462, 67, 68.
New Great 203, 6.
Pearl 420, 22, 25, 23, 25.
Simplex 52.
Swadeshi 415, 17, 18.
Burma 790, 93, 95.
Hydro 1130, 31, 32.
Tram 137.
Deff 206, 8, 7, 8-2.
Ord 58-12, 8, 10, 59, 58-14, 12.
Bundi 18-12.
Indian 305, 3, 7, 8-2.
Katni Ord 205, 8.
Alcock 286, 93.

### SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

Bombay, May 4.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 332/8
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y 65.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152.8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 787.8.
Bombay Industrial (20) -
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y xd 350.
Central India 100f xd 468-12.
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mill 122-8.
Crescent 100 115.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 128-12
David 250 nil 224/8
Dawn 250 10y 495
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-9-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 168-12.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 683-12.
Finlay 100 10y 90.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 126-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 230.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13/21 382/8
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 9
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 69
Kohinoor 10|3|100 185.
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 xd. 1475
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 36/4
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1080.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 75
New Great Eastern 200 10y 206-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 425.
Phoenix 100 30y xd 341-4.
Premier 10 nil 5/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5350
Simplex 250 nil 52/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 418-12.
Swan Mills 25 nil 90
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd 2180
Western India Spinning 1,000 6

940

### BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101
Baroda 550 0|8 77-8.
Central 250 21.
Eastern £5 xc. 88/8
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1410
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 350.
Union 5/11 3/10/6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

### CEMENT AND MANGANESH COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 54f 18/12
Central India Mining 7/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 97.
Indian Cement 2|10 nil 308-2.
New Indian Assurance 51y 21-4.
Katni Cement ord 100 208-12.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11/4
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 x.d 18/12
United Cement 100 6y 80

### RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/6f 762-8.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley xd. 632/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

### ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127/ xd
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,002 580
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd. 137/8
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd 1132-8.
Tata Power 70,000 nil 436/4
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

### PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 797/8
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U P. 50 0 30y 472/8

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1890
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/4 9/15
New India Assurance 6y 21-4.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100f 1975
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Attock Oil 1 nil 30
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12 by 208-2.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4
B Burma T Corporation 125 795.
Burma Corp. 10 As 6+1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8. 187
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 135
Scindia Steam 9-14.
Tata Construction 30 4y 50/8
Tata Iron Def 208-2.
Tata Iron Ord 58-14.

### DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 4/13

### LINSEED OIL.

London, May 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 28/6 May/Aug. Delivery Buyers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 29/1-1/2 Sep/Dec. Delivery Buyers.

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2lb. Cargoes, 41/9 May S'ment Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2lb Cargoe. 41/6 May/June S'ment Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 43/6 Afloat Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, No offerings.

# BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Limited.)

### SILVER.

Bombay, May 4.

London Ready 25-3.
London Forward 25-4.
American 55.
China Opening 2-5-14, Closing 2-5-14.
Bombay Ready 57-9-10.
Vaisak Opening 57-11|12, Highest 57-12, Lowest 57,10, Closing 57-11.
Jeth Opening 57-10|11, Highest 57-11, Lowest 57-9, Closing 57-10.
Teji-mandi:—
Vaisakh 0-9-0, Jeth 1-0-0.

### GOLD.

Bombay, May 4.

Ready 21-6-6.
Vaisakh 21-6-9.
Jeth 21-7-9.
National City 21-9-0.
Narayan Manor 21-8-6.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 4.

3 Months Discount 5 3|32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1|2 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Silver continues idle. No special feature.

### OILS AND CAKES.

### TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

Ex Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, May 4.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 556 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 113 per ton.

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| F P Bales. | 1928-29 |
| Receipts to date 3-5-29 | 8938000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 3-5-29 | 6000 |
| Exports to date 3-5-29 | 7285000 |
| Stock at Ports 3-5-29 | 1334000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 3-5-29 | 565000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 3-5-29 | 1076000 |
| Visible Supply 3-5-29 | 3684000 |
| Quantity in Sight 3-5-29 | 14814000 |

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 3.

Coffee, Fair (No. 7, Quality) Spot 17-1/2.

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 3.

Demand Bills 484.87

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 3.

Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.
July/Sept., per cwt. 12
Oct/Dec., per cwt. 12/111/2
Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Bombay.
July/Sept. per cwt 12/1-1/4
Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No 25 C. & F. Karachi
July/Sept. 12/1-3/4

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 3.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Imports | 61,000 |
| East Indian Imports | 9,000 |
| Total Exports | 2,000 |
| East Indian Exports | 1,000 |
| Total forwarded | 66,000 |
| East Indian forwarded | 6.100 |
| Total Stock | 1,076,000 |
| East Indian Stock | 57,000 |
| Total Sales | 34,310 |
| East Indian Sales | 1.000 |

### LONDON SILVER.

London, May 3.

Silver—No Special Feature.
Spot, 25-3/16
Fowrard 25-1/4

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 3.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-3/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-3/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

### LINSEED.

London, May 3.

Linseed, Calcutta ton, £17:13:9 May/June S'ment Sellers.
Lindseed Calcutta ton., £17:13:9 Jun/July S'ment Normal.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton £15:15:0 May/June S'ment Hull Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay £18:12:6 May/June S'ment Sellers.

# Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

B C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Ready.
Bank's Selling D D 1|5 29|32 „
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 May.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 276 3/4
Banks Selling T T 276.1/4.
Banks Buying T T 275 1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124.
Banks Buying 60 Days 121.1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135 1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 168 1|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.85 5|16 3rd instant.
Shanghai|London 2|5 3|4 4th inst.
Japan|London 1|10 3|32 3rd inst.
London|Paris 124.20 3rd instant.
London|Belgium 34.955 3rd inst.
London|Switzerland 25.19 1|4 3rd inst.
London|Italy 92.50 3rd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-11 1|2 2nd instant, £4-4-11 1|2 3rd instant.
Silver London Ready 25 1|4 2nd inst., 25 3|16 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 25 1|4 2nd inst., 25 1|4 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 55 1|16 2nd inst., 55 1|8 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5 1|8 per cent 2nd inst., 5 3|32 per cent 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5 3|16 per cent 2nd inst., 5 3|16 per cent 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5.1/2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 4.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1934.37 Rs. 91/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 84-4.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|10.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-13.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101-10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9
8 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
FORWARD RATES—16th May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-14-6, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102-12-0.
Tone of Market:—Dull.

### LONDON EXCHANGE.

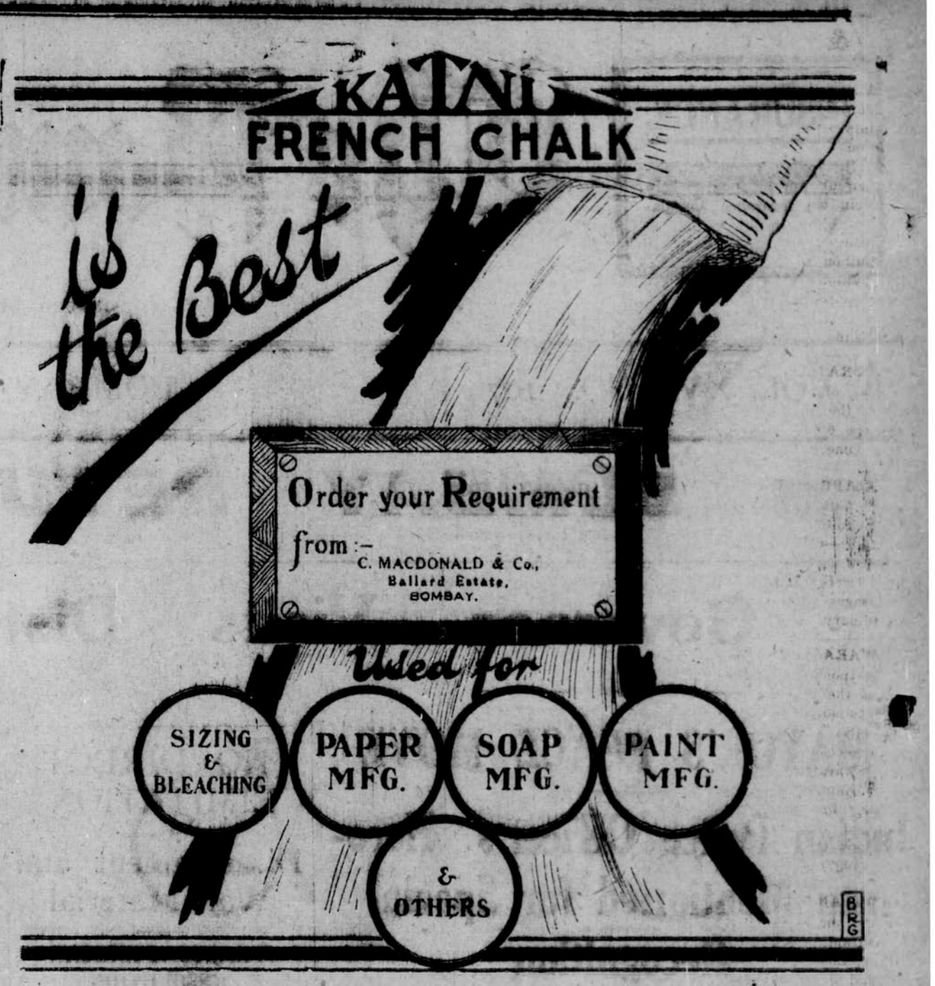
London, May 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. Berlin on London | 20.47 |
| T.T. Amsterdam on London | 12.06-7/8 |
| T.T. Brussels on London | 34.94 |
| T.T. Madrid on London | Closed |
| T.T. Milan on London | 92.60 |
| T.T. Berne on London | 25.20 |
| T.T. Paris on London | 124.18 |
| T.T. London on Prague | 164.00 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton £8:10:0 May/June S'ment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton., £8:10:0 May/June S'ment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toie ton £18:12:6 May/June S'ment to Hull Continent Sellers.



### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 4.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes.—
May shipment sellers 41|6.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes.—
May|June shipment sellers 41|3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat sellers 43|6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July|Sept per cwt. 12|-.
Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|1-1|2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July|Sept. per cwt. 12|1-1|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July|Sept. per cwt. 12|1-3|4.

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 10d.-1|16 sellers.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| May | 10.01 | 10.01 plus .13 |
| June | ..... | 9.95 plus .13 |
| July | 9.99 | 10.00 plus .13 |
| August | | 10.00 plus .13 |
| September | | 10.00 plus .13 |
| October | 9.98 | 10.00 plus .13 |
| November | | 10.00 plus .14 |
| December | | 10.01 plus .14 |
| January | 9.99 | 10.01 plus .14 |
| February | | 10.02 plus .14 |
| March | 10.04 | 10.05 plus .13 |
| April | | 10.06 plus .13 |
| May | | 10.07 plus .13 |
| Middling Spot | | 10.25 plus .04 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 4.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 50 |

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India A. & C. | £19 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register | £132-1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £9-1/2 |
| National Bank | £49-1/2 |
| Eastern Bank | £6-3/4 |
| Funding Loan 4 p. c. | £88-3/8 |
| Conversion Loan | £77-1/4 |
| Indian Loan 5 1/2 p. c. | £101-3/8 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p. c. | £52-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan | £58-1/8 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan | £68 |
| Consol | £54-7/8 |
| War Loan 5 p. c. | £100-7/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | £92-7/8 |

### WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.).

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Heavy Goods.—The market has experienced a further slump during the past week, and second hands have effected a considerable amount of business during the decline. Towards the close however, though buyers continue to show interest, sellers are more reserved, and we close steadier.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrates for July at Rs. 22-0-0 to Rs. 32/4/0, for October at Rs. 33/12/0 to Rs. 33/8/0; D. W. Salts for May-June at Rs. 35/4/0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 36/8|0 to Rs. 25/0/0 to Rs. 35/12/0, for April at Rs. 38/8/0 to Rs. 35/8/0, for May at Rs. 36/4/0 to Rs. 36/8/0 for May/June at Rs. 38/8/0 to Rs. 36/0/0; B. Twills (42.1/2 inches by 25 inches hd.) for July at Rs. 40/8/0 basis; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 41/0/0 to Rs. 42/0/0, for May at Rs. 44/4/0 to Rs. 44/0/0; Liverpool Twills (41-1/2 inches by 24 inches hd.) for July at Rs. 45/0/0 basis; Cuban Sugars for August/October at Rs. 50/8/0, for October/November at Rs. 51/0/0, for October/December at Rs. 51/8/0 to Rs. 51/0/0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Sugars (6 by 8) for early May and May/June at Rs. 46.0-0 Gramsacks (3-1/4 lbs.) for May at Rs. 62/8/0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 36/8/0 to Rs. 35/0/0 to Rs. 35/12/0, for April at Rs. 38/8/0 to Rs. 35/8/0, for May at Rs. 36/4/0 to Rs. 36/8/0, for May/June at Rs. 38/8/0 to Rs. 36/0/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 41/0/0 to Rs. 42/0/0, for May at Rs. 44/4/0 to Rs. 44/0/0; Woolpacks for April at Rs. 2/0/0, for April/June at Rs. 1/15/6, for early May at Rs. 2/0/0, for May/June and July at Rs. 1/14/6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 40/8/0, for July/August at Rs. 39/2/0, for September at Rs. 41/12/0 to Rs. 30/8/0 to Rs. 40/0/0; Woolpacks for April/June at Rs. 1/15/6, for May/June at Rs. 1/14/6; Woolpacks (11-1/2 lbs.) for May at Rs. 1/13/0 basis, for June at Rs. 1/15/6 basis; A. Twills (48 inches) for November Rs. 47/12/0 basis.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for July at Rs. 28/8/0; Heavy Cees for Ready at Rs. 34/8/0; A Twills for Ready at Rs. 46/0/0, for June at Rs. 46/0/0 to Rs. 45/8/0, for January/March at Rs. 46/4/0 to Rs. 46/0/0, for July/September at Rs. 36/4/0; A. Twills (Safety sewn) for January/March at Rs. 48/12/0 to Rs. 48/0/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 36/8/0 to Rs. 35/8/0, for April at Rs. 38/8/0 to Rs. 35/8/0, for May at Rs. 36/4/0, for May/June at Rs. 38/8/0 to Rs. 36/0/0; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 44/4/0 to Rs. 44/0/0.

Hessians.—Although not so active as the heavy goods market, fair sales have been made of 11 porters for May/June and July/September. The business has largely been confined to second hands and mills generally have been content to sit out. Towards the close, with covering business appearing in the forward positions, the market has steadied and prices have advanced a little all round.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 15/1/0 to Rs. 14/0/0 to Rs. 14/6/0
40"—7-1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 15/2/0 to Rs. 14/2/0 to Rs. 14/7/0
9 Porters for May/June at Rs. 15/0/0 to Rs. 14/2/0 to Rs. 14/6/0, for July/September at Rs. 14/12/0 to Rs. 14/2/0 to Rs. 14/6/0, for October/December at Rs. 14/8/0 to Rs. 14/0/0 to Rs. 14/4/0, for January/March at Rs. 14/4/0 to Rs. 13/14/0 to Rs. 14/0/0.

Hessians Bags 54x27 hd. ex 8/40 for July/December at Rs. 31/8/0, for October/December at Rs. 31/4/0 to Rs. 30/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 31/0/0 to Rs. 30/0/0, for October/March at Rs. 30/0/0.

Cotton Packs for May/June at Rs. 93/0/0, for June at Rs. 90/0/0, for July/December at Rs. 89/0/0.

40"—10-1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19/13/0 to Rs. 18/14/0 to Rs. 19/2/0
40"—10 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19/13/0 to Rs. 19/0/0 to Rs. 19/8/0.
11 Porters for May at Rs. 19/14/0, for May/June at Rs. 19/15/0 to Rs. 19/2/0 to Rs. 19/6/0, for June and June/August at Rs. 20/0/0, for July/September at Rs. 19/14/0 to Rs. 19/0/0 to Rs. 19/6/0, for October/December at Rs. 18/10/0 to Rs. 18/2/0 to Rs. 18/8/0, for January/March at Rs. 18/5/0 to Rs. 18/0/0 to Rs. 18/4/0.

Wheat Bags for 5th May at Rs. 22/12/0, for November at Rs. 21/4/0.

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 19.05 plus .15 |
| July | 18.91 plus .14 |
| October | 19.06 plus .12 |
| December | 19.12 plus .11 |
| January | 19.17 plus .13 |
| Middling Spot | 19.90 plus .15 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 18.86 plus .10 |
| October | 18.85 plus .08 |
| Middling Spot | 18.88 plus .12 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 4.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 6,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 2,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 2,000 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 6.45 plus .05 |
| Scinde, Fine | 6.70 plus .05 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 6.95 plus .05 |
| Bengal, Good | 6.20 plus .05 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 6.45 plus .05 |
| Bengal, Fine | 6.70 plus .05 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.05 plus .05 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 7.35 plus .05 |
| Oomra, Fine | 7.65 plus .05 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 8.40 plus .05 |
| Broach, Fine | 8.65 plus .05 |
| Broach, Superfine | 8.90 plus .05 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 17.10 |
| July | 17.26 |
| October | 17.37 |
| November | 17.40 |
| January | 17.69 |
| March | 17.76 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot | 17.95 |

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# SHIPPING

## P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | | |
| 11 May | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 18 ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 25 ,, | Narkundax .. | will | 16,572 |
| 1 June | Macedonia .. | | 11,000 |
| 8 ,, | Moreax .. | | 10,954 |
| 15 ,, | Razmak .. | now | 10,602 |
| 22 ,, | Mooltanx .. | | 20,847 |
| 29 ,, | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 6 July | Rajputanax .. | sail | 16,568 |
| 13 ,, | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 20 ,, | Malojax .. | | 20,837 |
| 27 ,, | Kaiser-i-Hind .. | direct | 11,518 |
| 3 Aug. | Ranpurax .. | | 16,601 |
| 10 ,, | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 17 ,, | Naldera x .. | from | 16,088 |
| 24 ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 31 ,, | Malwax .. | | 11,000 |
| 7 Sept. | Rawalpindi .. | Bombay | 16,619 |
| 14 ,, | Narkundax .. | | 16,572 |
| 21 ,, | Rajputana .. | | 16,518 |
| 28 ,, | Moreax .. | without | 10,946 |
| 5 Oct. | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 12 ,, | Mantua .. | transhipment | 10,946 |
| 19 ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 26 ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 2 Nov, | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 9 ,, | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 16 ,, | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 23 ,, | Macedoniax .. | at | 11,120 |
| 30 ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 7 Dec. | Nalderax .. | | 16,088 |
| 14 ,, | Viceroy of India .. | Aden | 19,000 |
| 21 ,, | Rawalpindi .. | | 16 619 |
| 28 ,, | Morea .. | | 410,95 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions .. | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back .. | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

| Sailing about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | |
| 15th July | Dumana .. .. | 8427 |
| 15th Aug. | Domala .. .. | 8442 |

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A £64 | £112 |
| | B £60 | £105 |
| | C £56 | £98 |

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date About 1929 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th May | Rajputana .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan. |
| 20th ,, | Mirzapore .. | Straits China and Japan. |
| 24th ,, | Maloja | Colombo and Australia. |
| 29th ,, | Alipore | Straits China and Japan. |
| 7th June. | Ranpura .. | Colombo, and Australia. |
| 26th ,, | Naldera .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 5th July | Malwa .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |
| 19th ,, | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 2nd Aug | Morea .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |
| 16th ,, | Comorin .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 30th ,, | Mantua .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |
| 13th Sept. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 27th ,, | Macedonia .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |

# SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 30 Apl. | 10 May |
| Hakone Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @15 ,, |
| aBengal Maru .. | 5396 | 16 May | 28 ,, |
| Suwa Maru .. | 10700 | .... | 29 ,, |
| aHakodate Maru | 5303 | 20 May | 2 June. |
| Fushimi Maru .. | 11000 | .... | @12 ,, |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 30 May | 13 ,, |
| Hakozaki Maru.. | 10500 | .... | @26 ,, |
| aPenang Maru .. | 5214 | 17 June | 30 ,, |

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers. | Tons | Leave. Colombo | Arrive. Marseille |
|---|---|---|---|
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | 16 May | 2 June |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | 30 ,, | 17 ,, |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | 13 June | 1 July |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons | From Hong-Kong. | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 29 May | 6 June. |
| Tenyo Maru .. | 22000 | 12 June | 19 ,, |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| 1929 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6th May | Vita .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi |
| 8th ,, | Bandra .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 8th ,, | Karagola .. | East & South Africa. |
| 10th ,, | Varela .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 11th ,, | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi |

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Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

# BANKING.

## Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE,
MANDVI BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P.
Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.-
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

## Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorised and Subscribed Capital | 40,00,000 |
| Capital called up | 35,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 44,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

| Branches and | Sub-Agencies. |
|---|---|
| Agra. | Lahore. |
| Allahabad. | Lahore City. |
| Allahabad. City. | Lucknow. |
| | Lucknow City. |
| Amritsar. | Aminabad Park. |
| Bareilly. | Lucknow. |
| Benares. | Lyallpur. |
| Bombay. | Meerut. |
| Cawnpore. | Moradabad. |
| Cawnpore. City. | Mussoorie. |
| | Muttra. |
| Chandausi. | Nagpur |
| Dehra Dun. | Naini Tal. |
| Delhi. | Patna. |
| Fyzabad. | Rae Bareli. |
| Gorakpur. | Raipur. |
| Hapur. | Rangoon. |
| Hathras. | Shahjahanpur. |
| Jhansi. | Sitapur. |
| Jubbulpore. | |

Pay Offices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Auraiya. | Ghaziabad. |
| Deoband | Sikandrabad. |
| Etawah. | Sambhal. |

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

# INSURANCE.

## East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

## Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonus per W. Life | 1000 p.a. End |
| Rs. 22-1/2 | Rs. 18. |

Strongest Reserves!!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,84,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

## COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

THE Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indigenous Life Office in India, Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holders

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to:—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

# INSURANCE

## HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

*For particulars please write to:—*
Commisariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

N. DATTA, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

## Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

*For Full Particulars Apply to:—*

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No.....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

The Leading National Daily in South India with the latest Reliable news.

## THE "HINDU"

It deals authoritatively with all matters of public interest. It is always impartial in presenting news and absolutely independent in views . . . . .

*Its columns are used regularly by the most discriminating advertisers among all wholesale and retail shops and stores.*

MANUFACTURERS
Will not find
A BETTER MEDIUM than the "HINDU,"
to push the sales of their articles.

An Illustrated Weekly is also issued with up-to-date news, pictures and special contributions.

*For rates apply to :—*
THE MANAGER, 100, Mount Road, Madras.
POST BOX 316. PHONE 2305.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

For First Twenty Words AND

**ONE ANNA**

For each additional word.

**Terms :—CASH with order**

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Akola Municipal Committee. Pay Rs. 125|- rising to Rs. 250|- by annual increment of Rs. 10|- and cycle allowance Rs. 7-8 p.m. The applicant should state his age and present occupation. The application should fully state past experience and qualifications and enclose copies of testimonials if any. The Committee will consider the question of giving a start of higher than Rs. 125|- to a really deserving and qualified candidate. The applications must reach the undersigned on or before 20th May, 1929. P. B. GOLE, President, Municipal Committee, Akola.

32185

WANTED—AGENTS in Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces for the LIFE DEPARTMENT of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd. (incorporated in Bombay in 1919). Good prospects and liberal terms to persons having influence and in position to write decent business. Please write to GENERAL MANAGER, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

A 32131

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla. Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

**WANTED:**

80 Candidates for Training of Wireless Operators' Course: Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

*Apply to the Principal*

**THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,**

3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

## EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TO BOX MODERN METHODS. By English Professional non-brutal private lessons. Terms moderate. Full particulars Box No. 2280, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chroniele."

M R1579

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1—Classes to prepare candidates for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College the only Govt. institution in this presidency preparing candidates for the said examination—from 17th June 1929. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.

M 32582

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big BUNGALOW with compound and garden, outhouses and garage, near Dadar Station. Apply RECEIVER, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

C R1587

TO LET.—For Hindus (Vegetarians) only, a nice independent BUNGALOW from 1st June in China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, rent Rs. 200/ p. m. Apply between 8 and 11 a.m. Mr. PARMANAND at the above address.

C R1585

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO DAY at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE of Household furniture safes, etc., etc., at 30, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, B. G. PAREKH & CO., Auctioneers.

T R1588

## HOTELS.

**CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.**

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 58-0- |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for an acting appointment for a few months for the present for an Inspector of Steam Boilers under the Government of Madras. Pay according to qualifications and experience in the scale of Rs. 400—30—700 a month. Applications giving age, qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned on or before 15th May, 1929. The selected candidate should be prepared to join duty immediately on receipt of orders.

J. R. THURAI SINGHAM,
30-4-29, Sanitary Engineer to Govt
P. W. D. Buildings,
Triplicane, Madras.

32181

## FOREST SALES.

Dharampur State (Surat).

TENDERS will be received in Huzur Office on the 26th June, 1929, for about 20 coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, Tanas, Shisham, Khair and other species.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B. B. and C. I. Railway) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or the State Forest Officer.

A. T. MEHTA,
Political Secretary,
Dharampur State.

32163

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE 3RD CLASS SLEEPERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed tenders on Railway's authorised form (price of form Rupee 1|- one only per copy) at this office upto 12 noon on 25th May, 1929, for the purchase of the following unserviceable 3rd class sleepers fit for firewood:—

79 tons 3rd class sleepers at Faridabad.
7 tons 3rd class sleepers at Muttra Junction.
6 tons 3rd class sleepers at Agra Cantt.
10 tons 3rd class sleepers at Dholpur.
7 tons 3rd class sleepers at Jhansi.
6 tons 3rd class sleepers at Chirgaon.
10 tons 3rd class sleepers at Gwalior.
3 tons 3rd class sleepers at Orai
3 tons 3rd class sleepers at Juhi
5 tons 3rd class sleepers at Bharwa Sumerpur.

136 tons.

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a cash payment equal to 8 per cent of the amount of tender subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,000|- Tender for each station mentioned above should be submitted on a separate Tender form.

3. The Tenders must be addressed to the undersigned in person and the cover endorsed "Tender for the purchase of unserviceable 3rd class sleepers".

4. The undersigned reserves the right to accept the highest or any tender.

5. For further particulars and tender forms apply to:—

The DIVISIONAL ENGINEER,
Jhansi North Division,
G.I.P. Railway,
Jhansi.

J. H. FANSHAWE,
Divisional Engineer,
Jhansi North Division,
G.I.P. Railway, Jhansi.
Dated 2nd May, 1929.

32186

### NOTICE.

1. Applications for admission to the I. A., I.Sc., S.B.Sc. and S.B.A. classes should reach the office on or before 10th May, 1929; for J. B. A. class on or before 9th June, 1929, and F. Y. A. class within a week from the date of the declaration of the S. L. C. Examination results.

2. Applications from the students who have once failed at a examination will be considered if there are vacancies after 15th June, 1929.

3. All students, whether old or new including those who were in the J. B. A. and J. B. Sc. classes of this College last year must apply in the prescribed forms which can be obtained either personally or by sending a stamped and addressed one anna envelope. Applications received otherwise or later than the date or dates fixed for the purpose will not be considered.

4. Students seeking admission to the I.Sc. class should without fail give their marks in Mathematics and Physics.

5. Applicants, other than those for the F. Y. A. and J. B. A. whose cases are favourably considered, will be informed by the 5th June.

6. COLLEGE FEES:—The College fee is Rs. 60 per term in addition to Rs. 6-8-0 for Gymkhana, Library, etc. Students who were not in this College in the second term of 1928-29 will have to give Rs. 5 as Caution Money to be returned when they leave the College. The fee will be collected on and after the 17th June.

7. Postal money orders or cheques will not be accepted.

8. Fees once paid cannot be returned under any circumstances. F. Y. A. students will be informed individually of the dates on which they have to pay the fees. Students failing to pay the fees on the dates notified on the Board will lose their admission.

9 Old as well as fresh students intending to have hostel accommodation in the term must apply in the prescribed printed form separately to the Hostel Superintendent before 12td June, 1929. Old students who have not reserved their claims and failed to pay in their fees will forefeit all claims to their rooms which will be held vacant and assigned to others.

S. L. AJREKAR,
I. C. Principal,
Gujarat College Ahmedabad.

32164

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLES AND TARIFFS.

REVISED EDITIONS of English and vernacular Time Tables in force from 1st April, 1929, have been issued.

A comprehensive new All-India Time Table has also been issued by this Railway on behalf of the Railway Board. Besides the timings and fares of all Railways and ferry services in India, Burma and Ceylon, it contains an exhaustive Through Service section, a hill stations indicator, Hotels Guide, and other general information useful to Railway travellers.

The following is a complete list of Time Tables and Tariffs published by this Railway, copies of which can be obtained at the price noted against each, at the principal stations and all bookstalls on the G. I. P. Railway, and at the important bookstalls on Foreign Railways:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time Tables, Guide and Coaching Tariff Part I-No. 225 | 0-6-0 | Postage Extra. |
| English Monthly Time Table | 0-2-0 | " |
| Hindi Half Yearly Time Table | 0-1-0 | " |
| Marathi Half Yearly Time Table | 0-1-0 | " |
| Urdu Half Yearly Time Table | 0-1-0 | " |
| All India Time Table | 1-0-0 | " |
| Goods Tariff Part 1-A No. 5 (in force from 1-4-28) | 2-0-0 | " |
| Goods Tariff Part I-B No. 9 (in force from 1-3-29) | 2-0-0 | " |
| Goods Tariff Part 1-C No. 3 (in force from 1-8-26) | 2-0-0 | " |
| Goods Tariff Part II No. 4 (in force from 1-12-27) | 2-0-0 | " |
| Goods Tariff Part III-A No. 3 (in force from 1-4-27) | 2-0-0 | " |
| Goods Tariff Part III-B No. 1 (in force from 1-6-24) | 6-0-0 | " |

32168

## AUCTION SALES.

### Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT BALAJI SHAMSET STREET AND MIRZA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 112 of 1923 (Fatmabai, wife of Kaderbhoy Noorbhoy Malek and others vs. Ebrahimji Esmailji and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All those two pieces of Fazandari land (now formed into one) with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Balaji Shamset Street, admeasuring (so stated in the title deeds) about 256 sq. yards, bearing C Ward No. 596, Street Nos. 15-19 and bounded on the East by the house of Krishna Macoondji Goojar on the West by the house of Atmaram Fakirji, on the North by Balaji Shamset Street and on the South by a Sweepers' passage.

On the same day at 5 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mirza Street, admeasuring (so stated in the title deeds) about 186 sq. yards, bearing New Survey No. 1933, C Ward No. 621. Street Nos. 35, 37, 39 and bounded on the East by the house of Pestonji Fakirji Choksey, on the West by the house of Maneckji Hajibhoy Ghoksey, on the North by Mirza Street and on the South by a Sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT SHEIKH MEMON STREET AND PARSI AGIARY STREET KNOWN AS "FOOL GALI", BHENDI BAZAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 112 of 1923 (Fatmabai wife of Kaderbhoy Noorbhoy Malik and others vs. Ebrahimji Esmailji and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and

## AUCTION SALE.

Tax land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sheikh Memon Street, admeasuring (so stated in the title deeds) 91 2/9 sq. yards, bearing New Survey No. 4/1591, C Ward No. 6448, Street No. 32 and bounded on the East by a gully, on the West by the house of Sakoonabai, daughter of Caderbhoy Aladin and Mumbai, widow of Caderbhoy Aladin, on the North by the house of Toolsidas Gopaldas and on the South by Sheikh Memon Street.

On the same day at 5-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All these three pieces of Quit and Ground Rent land now formed into one together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Parsi Agiary Street ("Fool Gali") Bhendi Bazar, admeasuring (so stated in the title deeds) about 288 sq.-yards, bearing Municipal C Ward No.7996 Street No. 112 and bounded on the East by Parsi Agiari Street, on the West by the house of Mulla Huseinbhai Lookmanji, on the North by Parsi Agiari and its ground and on the South by Macoond Gujar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 56 BALES JALNA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th May, 1929, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

56 bales Jalna Cotton slightly damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 BALES HINGOLI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th May 1929 at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

38 bales Hingoli Cotton slightly damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots benig knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

## BANKING.

### Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

### Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | Yen |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 105,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Janeir |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shimonoseki |
| Canton | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Changchun | Marunouchi (Tokio) | San Francisco |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Samarang |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Pekin | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

### Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | 1,00,00,0( |
| RESERVE FUND | 86,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**

6-30 and 10 p.m.
100 p. c. All-TALKING PICTURE!
**INTERFERENCE**
A Paramount Talking Picture in 10 Reels
featuring:
WILLIAM POWELL
EVELYN BRENT &
CLIVE BROOK
HEAR THEM TALK!
YOU HEAR EVERY WORD!
of this wonderful Talking Picture

**EMPIRE THEATRE**

6-30 and 10 p.m.
ITALY'S GREATEST PICTURE SINCE
"QUO VADIS"
**THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE**
MARIA JACOBINI
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Directed by
GEORGE B. SEITZ.

**An Important Announcement.**

The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., incorporated in Bombay in 1919 and having a paid up Capital of over Rupees seventy one lacs has now commenced writing Life Assurance business in addition to Fire, Marine, Motor Accident and other classes of Insurance.

Enquiries should please be addressed to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

# CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

### CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

The following is an abstracts of the accounts of the Currency Department on the April, 1929:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes in circulation .... | 1,83,65,89 |
| Reserve—coin and Bullion:— | |
| In India:— | |
| Silver coin ..... | 94,89.92 |
| Gold bullion ..... | 32,21,64 |
| Silver bullion ..... | 4,4855 |
| Securities (purchase price):— | |
| In India ..... | 43,22,85 |
| In England ..... | 8,82,93 |

### CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall, on Monday, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time).

### TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Rates to Cabinda via Zanzibar are revised as follows:—

Rs. 3-11-0:—Ordinary.

Rs. 1-14-0:—British Government.

Rs. 2-6-0:—Portuguese Government messages and Deferreds half of the ordinary.

### SWARAJYA SABHA.

The postponed special general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, to elect one Trustee on behalf of the Swarajya Sabha on the People's Jinnah Hall, Managing Committee, in pursuance of the resolution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee dated 4th February, 1927.

### HINDU ANATH ASHRAM.

The 21st annual gathering of the Anath Ashram, Nadiad, will be held on Sunday, the 12th instant. Sirdar Vallabhbhai J. Patel will preside. On the arrival of the President, he will be accorded a public reception and taken in procession after which the Sirdar will meet the workers and the past and present students of the Ashram. An exhibition of the Industrial Section of the institution has been arranged. The programme includes dialogues, music, girls drill, 'Garba', etc.

### TRAMWAYMEN'S UNION.

A general meeting of the Tramwaymen's Union will be held to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. Opp. the Kingsway Workshops to consider the revised rates of pay announced by the Company and other questions.


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## B. B. & C. I. RY. EMPLOYEES' UNION

—:o:—

### BALSAR CENTRE OPENED

The Assistant Secretary, B.B. & C.I Railway Employees' Union, Parel, Bombay, writes:

It was brought to the notice of the Union that there was an urgent necessity of a Branch office at Balsar which is a centre place for the members from Dahanu to Surat. The Union officials thereupon made a special visit to the place last February. They discussed in detail with all Railway employees assembled there for this purpose and also realized their difficulty of the unnecessary delay being caused in representing their cases due to long distance. They were then assured that immediate attention would be paid to remove their grievances. The M. C. of the Union carefully considered this question and decided to open a Branch office at Balsar. Accordingly, Mr. Uttamram, T. was deputed on the May Day who declared the office opened in the presence of a large gathring. A great number of Employees enrolled themselves as members on the spot.

## A CHALLENGE TO SPIRITUALISTS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Being an absolute disbeliever in Spirits (except the bottled kind!) I would like to ask your correspondent, Mr Alwa and/or the Mr. Rishi, he has challenged, if either is willing to give my friends and myself a 'genuine' demonstration of any so-called spiritualistic manifestation at my residence in broad daylight or in any light that will not be injurious to the sight of the Spirits!

Perhaps I shall gain the thanks of these and other spiritualistic gentlemen if I mention for their benefit that dollars 21,000.00 await anyone who will come forward and give such demonstration before the Editor of "Science and Invention", a famous New York Monthly. If they are successful, they will not only be famous overnight, but greatly help their cause.

I may mention, however, that Sir Oliver Lodge, when in the States, did not take up the challenge and the reward has been offered for the past five years.

I venture to submit that no other champion of any other Art or Science would have waited so long as this if there was anything in it!

One has just to take one's mind a century or so back and one finds acknowledged 'great' men of that time to be firm believers in witches and witchcraft—what 'rational' being does so now?

Besides, if Spiritualism is such a powerful force, may I ask in which way it has benefitted mankind? I can give you innumerable instances where it has driven its "addicts" to insanity—complete or partial—and suicide.

Again, if mortals could call up Spirits, why can't we commercialize them and make them work for our good instead of allowing its name to be used for fleecing the half-witted?

Is it not rational to believe that such beliefs are due more to the egotism of man and the cravings of those "failures of this world" wanting a better next life?

For such persons, I recommend the famous works of Thomas Paine, Voltaire, Ingersoll and Prof. Haseкel.

So "let the ghosts cover up their sockets with their fleshless hands and fade from the imagination of man for ever."—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

7, Marine Lines,
Bombay, May 5.

### A REPORT CONTRADICTED

—:o:—

In the course of a Press Bulletin issued by it the Girni Kamgar Union says:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" has published a report that 'some Mahomedan operatives went to the office of the Girni Kamgar Union on Friday morning and during the discussion hot words were exchanged between them and the men of the Union sitting in the office and that a scuffle was apprehended but the police came promptly on the scene and dispersed the Mahomedan intruders.' Many Mahomedan workers who are members of the Girni Kamgar Union visit the office every day and there has never been and there could never be any occasion to give colour to this kind of story.

## BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

—:o:—

### DECLARES 4 P. C. DIVIDEND

The twenty-first annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ltd., was held at the Company's Office in its building in Apollo Street, Bombay, on Monday, the 29th April. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., J.P., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, presided.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report referred to the working of the Company and its management and said:—

The net result of the Company's operations for the year is an increase in the Life Assurance Fund of Rs. 3,75,668. The Fund has almost doubled in the last four years. I hope and trust that all persons interested in our Company will do their best to enhance the position and popularity of the Bombay Life.

The report and the audited statement of accounts were adopted.

Resolutions were then passed sanctioning payment of 4 per cent. dividend and 2-1/4 per cent. bonus to shareholders and re-electing Mr. J. L. Mehta as a Director and Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Company as Auditors for 1929 and confirming the appointment of Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji as a Director. The meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chair.

## VILE PARLE GUJRATI NATIONAL SCHOOL

The 12th annual gathering of the Vile-Parle National Gujarat School was held on the 1st instant at Gandhi Chowk. Mr. K. M. Zaveri presided.

Thrilling rural songs by the girls and their enacting Gopal (the cowherd boy) and Lord Budha were very much appreciated by those present on the occasion. There was also a programme of physical culture demonstration.

Mr. Zaveri in the course of his speech congratulated the conductors of the institution on the successful manner they had been carrying on the work. He very much appreciated the attempts made by the institutions in various directions and wished it continued success.

Mr. Zaveri was then garlanded and after refreshments the gathering dispersed.

## MAHARASHTRA STANDS BY CONGRESS PROGRAMME

(Continued from Page 12.)

tem of Government but ending it and that was the method of non-violent resistance. (Applause.) When the crores of people were organised, disciplined and determined to win their liberty, there was no power on earth which could prevent their onrush. (Cheers.) They must, however, understand that the battle of Bardoli was won with the help of the Charkha wheel. Would they not help Sardar Vallabhbhai to Bardolise the whole of India?

The resolution was unanimously carried amidst applause.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT.

Then came the following important resolution which was moved by Mr. J. K. Mehta:—

"Whilst adhering to the resolution relating to complete Independence passed by the Madras Congress, this Conference accords its whole-hearted support to the Constitution framed by the Nehru Committee as amended by the All-Parties' Conference at Calcutta last December, and urges upon the leaders of the several districts to take steps to popularise it amongst the public and to vigorously push forward the constructive programme outlined by the Congress for the coming struggle."

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Mehta said the appointment of the All-White Simon Commission was a challenge thrown by the British Government at India. That challenge was accepted by the nation which appointed the Nehru Committee to frame a Swaraj Constitution. If they would only look to the Nehru Report with an impartial and unbiassed mind, they would realize that under the circumstances no better solution would have been found for their political and communal problems. It was, he said, the duty of every Indian to support the Nehru Report and at the same time work ceaselessly for forging sanctions for it.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, seconding the resolution, said the Constitution framed by the nation ought to be considered on its own merits and that, if so considered, it would be found that it contained, on the whole, a satisfactory solution of the constitutional problem. He could not see any reason why that Report should not receive dispassionate and unprejudiced consideration simply because the Congress had passed a resolution declaring national independence to be the goal of India. To those of his Muslim countrymen who did not accept this Constitution, he would ask categorically as to what was their exact position. Did they or did they not want that the conflicting claims should be harmonised? Could they suggest any other remedy to remove the conflict? It was in the interests of Muslims as Indians that they should accept the scheme of Constitution as chalked out in the Nehru Report. It was not yet too late for those of the Muslims who accepted the Nehru Constitution and those who did not, to sit together at a round table and thrash out their differences in a broad national spirit with the single object of arriving at a common understanding. The speaker hoped that another earnest effort would be made in this direction.

AMENDMENT TURNED DOWN.

Mr. H. D. Rajah wanted to move an amendment to the resolution rejecting Dominion Status as a basis of the Constitution, but his amendment was disallowed by the President on the ground that a resolution had been previously carried by the Conference asking the Congress organisations to contest the ensuing elections on the basis of the Nehru Report. Mr. Rajah then opposed the resolution. In his opinion, the acceptance of Dominion Status was the perpetuation of the golden chain of slavery. He was afraid that politicians were dragging them to wire. They all seemed to be suffering from an inferiority complex. Had not India enough self-respect to refuse to be enslaved and exploited any more in future?

A SUBHITE SPEAKS.

Messrs. Divekar and A. R. Bhat supported the resolution. Dr. N. D. Savarkar maintained that there was no difference between the views of Mr. Rajah and those of the supporters of the Nehru Report. Mr. Rajah's views were nothing but an evolution of the views that most of them held at the present moment. Mr. Rajah was talking what we would all talk to-morrow. The speaker explained that the attitude taken up at Surat by the Hindu Mahasabha towards the Nehru Report was only a reaction inasmuch as the Muslims had unceremoniously rejected that Report.

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority, only 4 votes being cast against it.

LAND REVENUE POLICY CONDEMNED.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale moved the following resolution:—

"This Conference condemns the high-handed manner in which the Government of Bombay have gone on introducing revision settlements in several talukas of Maharashtra such as Baglan, Malegaon, Bassein, Palghar and Devgad, in the teeth of the resolutions in that behalf of the Legislative Councils of 1924 and 1927. Expresses its deep sympathy with the agitation which is being carried on at present in these talukas. And calls upon the Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee to take immediate steps to constitute an influential and representative Committee to consider the question of organising an effective agitation on the lines of Bardoli against the whole revenue policy which seeks to deprive the Rayat of any voice in the settlement of revenue."

Mr. C. R. Shroff seconded the resolution and Mr. R. L. Gharat from Kolaba District, Mr. S. G. Shavale and a peasant from Baglan Taluka supported it, after which it was unanimously carried. This was the last resolution passed by the Conference.

It was then decided that the next session of the Conference should be held at Nasik.

After some formal business like thanks-giving had been gone into, the Conference concluded its labours.

## Mr. Kelkar and Khadi

—:o:—

### SARDAR UNFURLS NATIONAL FLAG

On Saturday morning, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel performed a very imposing ceremony of unfurling the National Flag. The Sardar made a brief speech drawing attention to the importance and the dignity of the flag. The honour of the flag, he said, was the honour of the country which had to be safeguarded, no matter at what cost. The battle for freedom must be so fought that the National Flag they were unfurling should always remain flying.

SWADESHI BAZAR.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the veteran nationalist leader of Karnatak, opened the Swadeshi Bazar which the Maharashtra Conference has organised in a separate pandal just in front of the Conference pandal. Mr. Deshpande, in his vigorous Marathi speech, made a fervent appeal to the Maharashtrians to take to Khaddar in right earnest thereby making the boycott of foreign cloth a complete success.

MR. KELKAR AND KHADDAR.

This exhibition was to have been opened by Mr. N. C. Kelkar who could not attend the Conference owing to sudden illness. A Poona man who evidently is not in the good books of Mr. Kelkar issued and circulated a leaflet in Marathi asking the Conference not to allow Mr. Kelkar to open the Khaddar exhibition since he alleged that Mr. Kelkar did not believe in Khaddar. The leaflet was worded in a strong language and it naturally created a considerable sensation among the delegates and visitors to the Conference.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, in his speech, alluded to this leaflet and contradicted the allegations contained therein. Incidentally, he paid a tribute to Mr. N. C. Kelkar for the services the latter had rendered to Maharashtra. Nobody seems to have paid any serious attention to this leaflet.

## PYGMALION

—:o:—

### EXCELLENT ACTING AT THE OPERA

THE CAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clara Eynsford-Hill .. | Ivy Walenn |
| Mrs. Eynsford-Hill .. | Daphne Carr |
| A Bystander .... | R. Claude Pascoe |
| Freddie Eynsford .. | F. W. Cavanagh |
| Eliza Doolittle .. | Joan Hopegood |
| Colonel Pickering .. | Stanley Drewitt |
| Professor Higgins .. | Terence O'Brien |
| Another Bystander .. | Arnold Walsh |
| Mrs. Pearce .. | Muriel Hutchinson |
| Alfred Doolittle .. | A. S. Homewood |
| Mrs. Higgins ..... | John Blair |
| Parlourmaid .... | Katherine Carlton |

It was indeed a daring venture on the part of the veteran actor-manager, Mr. Charles Macdona, to release a series of Bernard Shaw's plays in Bombay. Bernard Shaw, for his unprecedented ideas on life in general, is the most discussed dramatist living, and in this part of the world has gained a good following. But to really appreciate him one must be imbued with the spirit of Shaw, with his war against convention and every sort of accepted idea.

To the credit of the Macdona Players be it said that their splendid histrionic talent laid the theme of Pygmalion before the audience at the Opera House in such a manner as to provide a most unqualified success for their opening night on Saturday.

There was an exceptionally large audience present, and their appreciation of his talent as represented by those on the stage, was well indicated by the hearty applause which greeted them at the fall of the curtain. Bombay audiences, at various periods, have had the opportunity of seeing some very clever companies on the stage. This will be a special treat as the Macdona Players, from first impressions, undoubtedly rank as the foremost among them.

The play itself is too well known to require a detailed description. It deals mainly with the idiosyncracy of Professor Higgins—who is an expert in the science of phonetics—in educating a Piccadily flower girl and raising her to a position in society in the course of a few months. At this stage begins the actual problem. What is to be done with the girl now that she has attained her false position? She cannot return to her old environment. Her advanced knowledge and altered aspect on life will not permit it. To remain in her present state is both inconsistent and impossible. There is the inevitable solution to the puzzle, which though it combats the ingrained thoughts of convention, at least appeals to the human instinct in us. Call it sentimentality, but Bernard Shaw has too decided ideas for that. It appeals and that is all that matters.

As Eliza Doolittle, the flower girl, Miss Joan Hopegood, scored a big hit. Hers was a part which required not only the art of a versatile actress, but also a keen study of the psychology of the character she was representing. Nothing could be more difficult than the portrayal of the transition from the raw Cockney stage to a sphere of culture and refinement. Everything in her was natural and there was nothing to jar against the sense of reality.

Mr. Terence O'Brien, as the professor, played opposite to Miss Hopegood, and this also was a heavy part to which the actor did full justice. All deserved great praise for their fine acting which contributed to the general success. It would not be out of place, however, to single out Mr. Homewood for special mention. As Alfred Doolittle he was entrusted with a minor part, but his peculiar aptitude in dialects and control over facial expressions made him one of the most popular actors on the stage.

To-night at 9-30 the Macdona Players will stage "Man and Superman", a play dealing with race perfection, which was banned by the Censor in 1924, but was subsequently released on representations from Mr. Macdona.

## NADIRKHAN FORCED TO RETREAT

—:o:—

### SUDDEN DESERTION BY GHILZAIS

PESHAWAR, May 4.

Reliable news is now available via Kurram regarding the recent fighting in the Logar Valley. It appears that the advance was carried out by two large Tribal Lashkars one under Nadirkhan advancing from the direction of Gardez over Altimur Pass down the head of the Logar Valley and the other simultaneously threatening the Valley at a point lower down from the direction of Mirzakai Pass under Nadir's brother Shah Mahmud.

NADIRKHAN'S RETREAT.

Nadir's force succeeded in penetrating some miles down the Valley but after establishing contact with Habibullah's troops had to retreat owing to the defection of a body of Ghilzai's under Ghausuddin who had joined Nadir's column. Nadirkhan was then compelled to quit the Valley and to retreat with the remainder of his force to Mirzakai.

Sham Mahmud also succeeded in penetrating the Valley and met with some success in the first clash with Habibullah's troops at Mohamed Aga about 25-30 miles from Kabul. An attempt by the latter to threaten his line of communications was at first checked but Habibullah's forces were subsequently reinforced by Ghilzais who captured and burnt a large portion of Kushi village and inflicted a number of casualties. Shah Mahmud, thereupon, was compelled to retreat to Mirzakai where he joined Nadirkhan and his Lashkar, which was largely composed of Jajis, dispersed.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR GHAZNI.

The movement against Kabul from the direction of Logar has, therefore, ceased for the moment largely owing to the attitude adopted by the Ghilzais. It is clear that there has been heavy fighting at and around Ghazni which remains in the possession of Habibullas. The Kabul Government is understood to be claiming a decisive victory here as in Logar but details of the fighting are not to hand. Uncertainty of news about Ghazni area appears to be largely due to the fact that both Amanullah's and Habibullah's forces there are more or less permanently cut off from their bases at Kandahar and Kabul by hostile tribal action, Habibullah's opponents being the Wardaks and Amanullah's the Ghilzais.—A. P.

## KABUL WAR MINISTRY'S VERSION OF FIGHT

—:o:—

### NADIR KHAN REORGANISING FORCES

PESHAWAR, May 4.

Imamdin, Bacha-I-Saqao's Trade Agent here has received a telegram from the War Ministry at Kabul, stating, "furious battles ensued between our armies and Amanullah's troops beyond Ghazni which resulted in signal defeat of the enemy who was pursued upto the skirts of Mukkar. We captured a large quantity of ammunition, motors, petrol, guns, cannons etc as booty. The area upto Mukkar is in our possession. News published about the murder of Mohdalam Shinwari, rebel leader, is groundless. He returned recently from Gardez and is now in Kabul".

NADIRKHAN REORGANISING FORCES.

It is reported that Nadirkhan sustained a deafeat at the hands of Ghilzais' hands. He is now at Karez Darvesh where Shahmahmud has joined him. It is said they are reorganising their forces.

JUDGE EXECUTED.

Qazi Abdul Rehman, First Judge of Amanullahs Court, was executed by Bacha-I-Saqao's order on suspicion of sympathising with Amanullah. Bacha-I-Saqao's latest proclamation demanded twelve thousand recruits from the inhabitants of Kohdaman and Kohastan.

Bacha-I-Saqao recently proclaimed that high and alluring prizes were set on the heads of Nadirkhan's brothers. A large number of copies were distributed in Eastern and Southern Provinces and in Kabul. Nadirkhan's allies under the command of Janbaz were defeated at Dabar by Bacha-I-Saqao's men and forced to retreat to Charakh.

AUTHENTIC DETAILS NOT AVAILABLE.

Authentic details of the fight near Ghazni are now available. The actual fight took place between pro-Amanullah Wordhaks and Bacha-I-Saqao's men northwest of Ghazni. The Wordhaks having defeated Purdilkhan, Bacha-I-Saqao's commander captured two fortresses which Purdilkhan with the help of reinforcement succeeded in recapturing and ousting the Wordhaks. Bacha-I-Saqao is in complete possession of Ghazni. The people are fully co-operating with him but communication between Ghazni and Kabul is insecure. Wordhaks are a source of trouble and interruption. The Hazain country is reported to be exposed to enormous raiding gangs of Ghilzais. The Wordhaks territory is a traget against which Ahmedjan's raiding activity is directed.

MOHAMAD SADIQ KHAN PROMOTED.

Mohamed Khan with the help of Hazara people defeated Bacha-I-Saqao's men at Raman. Mohamed Sadiq who took prominent part in the "dinner arrests" conspiracy was summoned to Kabul and has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Commander by Bacha-I-Saqao and has been sent back to Gardez to encounter Nadirkhan.—A. P.

## REPARATIONS PROSPECTS

—:o:—

### AMERICAN CHAIRMAN'S COMPROMISE SCHEME

### DELEGATE'S PROMISE CONSIDERATION

LONDON, May 5.

Paris, May 4.—The sun appears to be breaking through the clouds over the Reparations Conference. The Chirman, Mr. Owen Young of America, has drawn up a compromise scheme which Mr. Young this afternoon informed the delegates that Dr. Schacht had accepted with certain reservations. Although the Allied Delegations did not immediately go as far as Dr. Schacht had done, no one raised his voice to reject the proposals, which all have agreed to consider. The decision, however, cannot be reached before Tuesday as the French Delegate, Moreau, is at present absent in the Provinces.

PRELIMINARY APPROVAL.

Mr. Young hitherto had only outlined to the meetnig of Delegates the main heads of his proposals which included an all-important question of the amount and number of Annuities. Details of the proposal will be submitted to the Delegates in writing on Sunday. The British and Japanese Delegates unquestionably approve of the principles of Mr. Young's proposals. The Italian Delegates, it is believed, also approve of them. Private conversations on the proposals will be continued during the week-end. In the event of non-agreement, there will be a majority and minority reports. The minority report will not be German, but report of those not accepting Mr. Young's plan. Details at present are not being considered and Mr. Young's figures have not been announced, but it is surmised that these will be about midway between German and Allied proposals. A plenary meeting of the Conference will probably be held on Tuesday.—Reuter.

## FORTHCOMING KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION

—:o:—

### PT. MOTILAL TO PERFORM OPENING CEREMONY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee an Exhibition of Khadi and Swadeshi (Arts and Crafts) will be held in the Congress House compound from the 23rd to 31st instant at the time of the All-India Congress Committee's meeting in Bombay. Dealers and manufacturers in genuine Khaddar and Indian made articles are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Central, Khadi and Swadeshi Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Bombay Prov. Congress Committee, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

## ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

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A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay from the 24th May 1929.

Those members of the A. I. C. C. who are desirous of having their boarding and lodging arrangements in the Congress House are requested to communicate to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with full particulars of arrivals etc., before the 20th inst.

## SHIAHS RECOVER LOST POSITIONS

—:o:—

### BIG ATTACK PLANNED BY AFRIDIS TURNS OUT FAILURE

PESHAWAR, May 3.

The big attack planned by the Afridis for the 29th April prior to the cessation of hostilities was a failure and was followed two days later by an attack by the Shiahs who claim to have recovered all the positions they had previously lost. They were, on the cessation of hostilities, firmly established in a portion of their lands lost in the recent fighting.—A. P.

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**The Bombay Chronicle**

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1929.


## Towards Peace

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The Government of Bombay deserve congratulations on the commendable promptitude they have displayed in taking drastic measures to suppress the outbursts of hooliganism in the affected parts of the City. How pressing was the need for such measures as the promulgation of the Curfew Order and the ban against the use of lathis, knives and other offensive weapons, is proved by the remarkable improvement in the situation in the City and the almost complete restoration of normal conditions. There are still one or two measures which require to be taken in order to restore complete peace and confidence in the City. These are, first, the closing of the liquor shops and the employment of more troops so as to make it possible for the bylanes and side streets to be constantly patrolled by the military. It is reported that the objection of the Government to the closing of the liquor shops is that no case has been brought to their notice of the disturbers of peace having indulged in hooliganism as a result of drunkenness. If this report is correct, then all we can say is that Government are not correctly informed about this matter. For it is a notorious fact that drunkenness has played a large part in contributing to the disturbance of peace that we have witnessed during the last few days. As regards patrolling the side streets and by-lanes the urgency of the step cannot be too strongly stressed. Murderous assaults on innocent passers-by were one of the features of the February riots. But they have been the only outstanding feature of the present situation. For there have been only very few instances in which the forces of law and order have had to deal with a real riot, that is, a clash between two opposing and maddened crowds. Therefore, the mere posting of the military at strategic points as we pointed out on Saturday, is not enough. If confidence and security are to be completely restored the military must be asked to patrol every nook and corner of the affected localities as often as possible. Government cannot plead insufficiency of military forces at their command; for they have always maintained that they are fully prepared to deal with all crises that arise and they cannot certainly contend that the taxpayer has not been groaning under a heavy load of taxation, the bulk of the proceeds from which goes to maintain a huge military machine.

At the meeting of prominent citizens which Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Corporation, called none too soon yesterday several speakers sought to minimise the extent and intensity of the communal tension in the City. There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the Hindu and Muslim citizens of Bombay as of any other city or town in the country intensely desire to live in peace and harmony and that it has rightly been Bombay's proud boast that it is free from the festering sore of inter-communal bitterness. But while this must be emphasised, the fact cannot be ignored that even in Bombay a new and dangerous atmosphere has latterly been created which makes it much easier than was ever the case before for a few fanatics and hooligans to create panic, if not intercommunal tension, so far as an appreciably large section of the population is concerned. It is the duty, therefore, of the leaders of Bombay's public life not to ignore the existence of this atmosphere but to take measures to eradicate it. Bombay is a great industrial and commercial city, and it would be disastrous for the safety and prosperity of its citizens if it should become a prey to hooliganism on the slightest pretexts. The calling together of leading citizens of various communities by the President of the Conference, when the peace of city is disturbed, and the appointment of an Executive Committee to deal with the situation, therefore, possess the inestimable merit of creating a moral effect. The extent of this effect is not easy to determine but it constitutes an important factor in the restoration of peace. We congratulate Mr. Meyer Nissim on summoning the meeting which was held in the Corporation Hall yesterday though we regret that some speakers wholly misconceived the purpose for which it was summoned. We hope as soon as the city resumes its normal life the President of the Corporation will, in cooperation with leading citizens, take practical measures to eradicate the atmosphere in the city to which we have referred above.

The leaders of the two principal communities have to do much to put the City's house in order. This cannot be done, as was suggested in yesterday's meeting, by organising this community or that community but by mobilising the good sense and the spirit of give and take of all communities and organising the life of the city in such a way that it resumes once again its proud role of being the exemplar to the whole country—the city which is entirely immune from intercommunal bitterness and strife. So much for what the citizens have to do. To turn to the Government Mr. Jinnah gave expression to the mind of the City when he declared yesterday that it was primarily and mainly the function of Government to maintain law and order. The tax-payer pays the taxes and supports a large governmental machinery so that he may live in security and peace. If Bombay, or a large portion of it, is left even for a single day to the mercy of the hooligans the inference is obvious that the governmental machinery has failed to function efficiently. Maintaining Law and Order does not mean merely taking drastic measures after several lives have been lost and the citizens have experienced days and nights of anxiety and panic. The most important function of a modern Government is to prevent the outbreak of lawlessness and the truest test of its efficiency consists in the success with which it fulfils this function. That we should have had the misfortune of experiencing two prolonged outbreaks of lawlessness in quick succession, brings into relief the fact that there is something rotten in the State of Bombay. The Government of Bombay spend large sums on the C.I.D. and other branches of what may be called their Intelligence Department. Can the Government convince the citizens of Bombay that they have been adequately and properly informed so as to enable them to take timely preventive measures? This is a question which the Riots Enquiry Committee—which we assume, will be asked to enquire into the most recent happenings also,—must investigate along with the larger questions whether it was not possible for the governmental machinery to prevent the two crises through which Bombay has passed from assuming the tragic proportions they did, if not to avert them. Meanwhile, we have no doubt we are giving expression to the sentiment of every peace-loving citizen of Bombay in paying a tribute to the deeds of heroism of certain police officer which are described in our news columns.

## Call to Action

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Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's presidential address at the Maharashtra Provincial Conference is worthy of his reputation as a man of action and of the occasion which demands action. It is truly a Sardar's call to action. He surveys the field about him, scents the dangers ahead, takes stock of the resources available and gives practical instructions consistent with the orders of the Headquarters of the Congress. Taking in the situation about him more or less instinctively he says: "Coming events are said to cast their shadows before, and there is something ominous in the events that reached their climax in the Viceregal pronouncement promulgating the Ordinance embodying the Public Safety Bill. We have reached a moment in our history for the critical nature of which I can recall no parallel except in the events that led up to the passing into law of the Rowlatt Bills. Indeed the action of the Viceroy to-day is a greater and much more calculated affront than that of the Viceroy in those pre-Reform days." Referring to the terrorism of the bomb-thrower and "the superior terrorism of the Government", he observes: "The terrorism on both sides is equally senseless and futile and the only cure for both is what was inaugurated at a supreme moment in Indian history—Non-violent Non-co-operation or Civil Disobedience, both forms of Satyagraha."

A loyal Congressman and an experienced organiser, Mr. Vallabhbhai, whole-heartedly endorses the preparatory programme of the Calcutta Congress. As regards the approaching Council elections, though he is himself still an "incorrigible" no-changer, he regards any attempt to stem the pro-Council feeling as an attempt "to mop the tide." He suggests that if the elections are to be fought at all, they should be fought on the issues of the Nehru Report and the Congress Programme. With regard to the latter he does well to add: "Let every candidate understand that it will be his solemn duty to subscribe to and follow a programme of Civil Disobedience, should the Congress adopt that programme at Lahore. Let them be prepared to obey the Congress mandate, should it deem proper to revive the old Non-Co-operation programme, including the withdrawal from the Legislatures in a body." When even the most ardent believers in Independence are wedded to the Councils, it seems doubtful if the Congress would resume the boycott of Councils in the near future. It is clear, however, that Congress candidates should pledge themselves to carry out the mandate of the Congress, whatever it be. Of the various items of the preparatory programme of the Congress, the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar was naturally the one Mr. Vallabhbhai emphasised most. This boycott should make, he said, a special appeal to Maharashtra, the home of Swadeshi. He paid a well-deserved tribute to Khadi workers in Maharashtra and said: "In Vinoba, Dastane, Shankar Rao Dev, Balubhai Mehta and Shankar Rao Thakkar. Maharashtra has got a band of Khadi workers of whom any province would be proud. If only educated Maharashtrians make up their minds to avail themselves fully of the services of these selfless workers, Maharashtra would be easily first in the race for the boycott of foreign cloth." Mr. Vallabhbhai and also Mr. J. K. Mehta, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, did well to emphasise the need for hearty co-operation between mill-owners and national leaders. Such co-operation, said Mr. Valabhbhai, will at one stroke save the mill-owners, serve the country, and put an end to industrial troubles, "for even the labourers will realise that they are engaged in a sacred cause in which they must co-operate with the masters." We have pleaded often for such co-operation, but it is a pity that neither the mill-owners nor the national leaders have taken any initiative in the matter.

Mr. Vallabhbhai could not possibly overlook the agrarian movement that has sprung up in several talukas in Maharashtra as a result of Government's arbitrary ways of enhancing land revenue. He wished to establish the principle that in all questions of re-assessment the ryots themselves must be heard. He said: "A clique of revenue officials seems to resent the very suggestion of the ryots obtaining a voice in revenue matters and seem to be wedded to a conspiracy to prevent any attempt to dislodge them from their entrenchments. That conspiracy has to be fought tooth and nail and I want you to give that matter your earnest attention." The Conference has responded to the appeal by unanimously passing a resolution commending the village organisation work of the Satara Grama Seva Mandal and calling upon other talukas and districts to undertake similar work." We are confident that the example of Bardoli will serve Maharashtra in good stead.

# BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

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## NATURE OF CONTROL BY PARAMOUNT POWER

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

II.*

The Committee have further enunciated that the Paramount Power is connected with three activities in connection with the States, namely, external affairs, defence and intervention. They have enumerated the several obligations imposed on the Indian Princes relating to these three heads. They describe that the Indian States have no international life; they cannot make peace or war or negotiate or communicate wih foreign States. The Paramount Power represents the States in international affairs. Under this power State subjects residing in foreign jurisdiction, receive protection from the Paramount Power.

*DUTIES IMPOSED UPON STATES*

In return for this privilege the States have undertaken to give effect to the international obligations entered into by the Paramount Power. They surrender foreigners in accordance with the extradition treaties entered into by the Paramount Power. They co-operate with the Paramount Power to fulfil its obligations of neutrality. They help to enforce the duties of the Paramount Power in relation to the suppression of slave trade. All inter-state relations subsisting between one State and another are regulated and controlled by the Paramount Power. The Indian Princes cannot cede, sell, exchange or part with their territories to other States without the approval of the Paramount Power. Nor without their approval can they settle inter-statal.

*RIGHTS OF PARAMOUNT POWER*

The duty of defence carries with it the rights of the Paramount Power of securing what is necessary for strategical purposes in regard to roads, railways, aviation, post, telegraph, telephones, wireless, cantonments, forts, passage of troops and supply of arms and ammunition. The Committee give in detail the rights of the Paramount Power to intervene in the affairs of every State for the benefit of its ruler. It has the right to settle succession in disputed cases and of formal recognition in undisputed cases; its consent is necessary in the case of every adoption; it has the right to undertake management of the State during the minority of a ruler and to look after his education.

*ITS EXTRA-TERRITORIAL JUDISDICTION.*

The Paramount Power has the right to intervene in cases of gross misrule in a State or when a ruler is guilty of disloyalty, or has committed or is a party to a

*The first article appeared on 3rd instant.

(Continued on page 10.)

# Notes of the Day

**Give Them Time.**

Sir Hari Singh Gour, the Nagpur Knight, who has been one of the most vocal critics of the Simon boycott was in optimistic mood when he left on Saturday for England as a member of the Indian "wing" of the Statutory Commission to co-operate further with the Simon Seven in their activities in England. "I am quite sure," he said, "that if the people will only give us time, we will produce a scheme which would satisfy all just aspirations of the people of the country and what is more we will offer a practical solution of the various knotty problems which have been engaging the attention both of Government and the people for a long number of years". This is a bold claim and its phraseology is reminiscent of gubernatorial assurances.

**The Meaning of a Phrase.**

But what are just aspirations? If the idea of what they should be according to Sir John Simon tallies with what the Nagpur Knight might have brought himself round to believe they should be, there will naturally prevail harmony of views between the Indian "wing" which he claims to guide and the British Commissioners whom Sir John Simon dominates. As regards the time, Sir John and those of his colleagues who aspire for parliamentary honours will be busy securing election and the Indian "wing" will have not much work to do until after the general election in Britain. Then they and the Simon Seven begin the "British portion" of their inquiry. It is expected the result of the inquiry will be announced by the end of the year. There is no question here of lack of time. Even if more were taken over the production of the report, it is doubtful whether any change will take place in the conclusions already arrived at.

**The Best Bond.**

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is now in England on her way back from America, has evidently had most pleasant experiences in the New World, her own impressions about her tour being confirmed by the reports of various eminent observers, Eastern and Western. She has good reason to recommend more frequent friendly interchange of cultural embassies between India and America as a means of fostering international solidarity. Such embassies may well be supplemented by non-official political embassies. The best bond of union between India and America should be a common passion for freedom for all nations, which also is the truest basis of international solidarity.

**Dog in the Manger Policy.**

The action of the Bombay Government in withholding sanction to the Corporation's scheme of introducing compulsory primary education in the B and E Wards of the City cannot be too strongly condemned. The reason for withholding the sanction is amazing. The reason urged is that they themselves "are not prepared to make any grant" and that they "are not satisfied that the Corporation are in a position to finance the scheme in question". In other words it is a glaring instance of the "dog in the manger policy" as Government would neither do their legal and moral duty nor allow it to be done by the Corporation. If sanction is given, Government are bound by statute to make a grant. Government not only shirk that obligation but gratuitously assume that the Corporation is not able to finance a modest scheme. The Corporation has rightly repudiated this disparaging assumption. Government will be guilty of a gross breach of faith if they do not reconsider their decision speedily.

**Hail Repression!**

The arrest of Dr. Satyapal on a charge of sedition is bound to strengthen the wide-spread suspicion that Government are aiming a blow at the Congress: for Dr. Satyapal is one of the leading Congressmen in the Punjab who are striving to make the Lahore session of the Congress a great success. If that is the aim, the Congress will only hail the move. Repression drives discontent underground. It will strengthen the determination of the people to carry on their struggle till the nation wins its freedom from bondage.

**A Thought For The Day.**

"Liberties bestowed on us by foreigners are not really ours; they are possessions only and not developments".

—MAHADEO GOVIND RANADE.

## *RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND MINORITIES*

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### A PERRENIAL PROBLEM.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN M.L.C., Akola).

The supreme question, which has always exercised the minds of India's "Constitution-makers" from the days of John Morley and Gopal Krishna Gokhale to those of Sir John Simon and Pundit Motilal Nehru is the perennial problem of "Minority safeguards." It has always been argued that the safeguard of special interest is incompatible with responsible Government and that democracy means and has always meant undiluted rule of majority.

*MODIFIED DEMOCRACY.*

But this constitutional objection cannot justifiably be put forward against the demand of the Mussalmans and other minorities in India for the simple reason that the present system of government in India is only a modified form of democracy. The Minto-Morley Reforms only incorporated a few principles of responsible government in the constitution of this country. Similarly, Mr. Montagu inaugurated a system of government, which was to become responsible by gradual stages, as the historic announcement of August, 1917, makes abundantly clear. It was never the intention to transform the Government in India into a democratic institution, as known in the West.

*NO GENUINE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.*

This is fully borne out not only by the famous speech of Lord Morley in the British Parliament, while introducing the Indian Reforms Act of 1909, but also by the present Government of India Act itself. A reference to Sections 45(a), 47, 69, 81 and 82 of the Government of India Act, 1919, will make the point absolutely clear. Even in the Provinces, which enjoy "autonomy," the system of government is diarchy, which in its division of subjects into "Transferred" and "Reserved" is absolutely incompatible with true responsible government.

It can also be proved that if all the recommendations of the Nehru Report are accepted by the British Parliament, even then, the future Government of India will be a modified form of responsible government.

*NO IMMEDIATE HOME-RULE.*

Whatever changes may be proposed by Sir John Simon and his Commission, one thing is absolutely certain that the next instalments of Reforms will not confer on Indians more powers than are embodied in the Nehru Constitution. Congress itself, is pledged to the support of the Nehru Constitution, which unequivocally accepts the "reservation" of the Foreign Department and the Army. Any one who has made a study of constitutional history will at once admit that the control of the people over the Defence and Foreign relation of a country is the essence

(Continued on page 10.)

# PROGRESS OF BOYCOTT

## Active Propaganda in Bihar

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## AWAKENING AMONG BACKWARD TRIBES

The Publicity department of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee sends the following:— ,

Interesting reports are being received from some of the provinces giving detailed information of the progress of Boycott propaganda and Khadi work done. We summarise the following information from the report sent by Secretary Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.

In 'Champaran' district Rs. 3,000 worth of Khadi was hawked by volunteers and sold at depots during the month of March. Nine hawking centres are at work and five more are being organised. The sale depots find it difficult to meet the demand for Khaddar. Two very successful meetings were held under Congress auspices in Ramnagar territory in spite of an assault made on Congressworkers. One of these meetings was attended by over 6000 persons.

A wonderful awakening has been witnessed among Mundas, Uraons and Tana Bhagats the backward tribes of Bihar. They had not completely forgotten the Charka as yet and have reverted to it without difficulty and as if by a magic touch. They have given up foreign cloth and the majority among them new wear hand-spun and hand-woven cloth made by themselves. They have aslo been holding meetings and explaining to the other members of their community the benefits of Charkha and Khadi. Bonfires of discarded foreign cloth are also made and a prominent member of their community, one Bhukha Bhagat, who had collected 3/4 maund of foreign cloth by house to house collection burnt it at a public meeting held at Mandar in front of local police station and boldly stood up in reply to police sub-inspector's query accepting the responsibility for holding the meeting and burning foreign cloth with equal ease. He allowed himself to be photographed by a missionary while parleying with the police official. These people carry the tri-coloured Khaddar flag wherever they go and hoist it at their propaganda meetings.

In the district of 'Durbhanga' a number of centres including Madhubani, Sakra and Chatwan are doing Khadi production. A new Ashram after the name of the late Maganlal Gandhi has been opened. Shrimati Mira Ben (Miss Slade) is at present staying in this area and working among the spinners and carders. Boycott propaganda is carried on by local workers who hold meetings and exhort people to discard foreign cloth and substitute Khaddar. Foreign cloth is also burnt at these meetings.

Propaganda is also vigorously conducted in Saran district. A public meeting was held a Chapra where foreign cloth collected till then was burnt. Leaflets received from Provincial Committee as also those printed locally are broadcasted all over the District.

Muzaffarpur:—Workers of Charkha Sangh collected foreign cloth by going house to house which was burnt at public meetings held under the auspices of the Congress. Work of enrolling members and strengthening Congress organisations is going on. Efforts are also being contemplated to approach the importers of foreign cloth to request them to stop their imports and cancel such orders as can be cancelled.

Patna:—More than Rs. 3000 worth of Khadi is sold monthly at the Khadi depot and the sales promise to increase. The Bihar Charkha Sangh, the students and professors of Bihar Vidyapeeth as also the volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal and local youth league are making earnest effort for the effective conduct of the boycott propaganda. The local foreign cloth importers are going to be approached shortly.

Monghyr: Workers are conducting propaganda all over the district. The Ashram and National schools at Gogri, Kharagpur, Lakhiserai and Khagaria are making earnest efforts. Babu Rajendra Prasad and Babu Braj Kishore held two big meetings. Foreign cloth was burnt.

In Purulia, Hazaribagh, Purnea, propaganda work has been taken on up. Bhagalpur which is an important centre of foreign cloth imports held a meeting at which a resolution for complete boycott of foreign cloth was adopted.

Gaya:—Sjt. Rajendra Prasad and party touched in Gaya district and Pandit Binodanand Jha toured with magic lantern slides in favour of Boycott propaganda.

## KERALA HINDU CONFERENCE

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### PT. MALAVIYA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

#### VIOLENT STORM INTERFERES WITH PROCEEDINGS

CAMP THIRUNAVAYI, May 4.

Hindus, representing all the communities in Malabar, attended in large numbers the first Kerala Hindu Conference which commenced sitting here last evening in threatening weather. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presided and Doctor Moonje, the Raja of Nilambur and Mr. Venkatramana Iyengar of Coimbatore were among the prominent visitors.

After the speech of Mr. P. Narayana Menon, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Pandit Malaviya rose to speak. He had scarcely spoken for forty minutes when a violent storm accompanied by rain caused further proceedings to be curtailed. Malaviyaji continued his address this morning. He dwelt at length on Hindu Dharma, the excellence of Aryan culture and the sublime principles that lay embedded in the Vedas and Sastras. He exhorted every Hindu to peruse and understand his rich literary heritage.

OBJECT OF HINDU MAHASABHA.

Explaining the object of the Hindu Mahasabha the speaker laid stress on the imparting of religious instructions to promote amity and goodwill among the various communities and to take part in polities to protect Hindu interests. The Pandit drew pointed attention to the prevailing antiquated practices among the Namboodri Brahmins which impeded the progress of the community. He observed, "The rules you are following have long been obsolete. The realities have been thrown into the background and formalities have been made predominant".

THE RACE PROBLEM.

In the interest of the race the Pandit advised the Namboodries to adjust themselves to the changing conditions and to modify their marriage laws allowing every member of the family to marry within his own community and to remove the purdah system. He strongly pleaded to them to discard the idea of pollution by distance that is of unapproachability. He quoted chapter and verse from the Sastras disproving the erroneous theories entertained by the upper classes.

TEMPLE ENTRY BY DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Referring to the question of temple entry by the depressed classes, the speaker requested the people to view the matter generously and to solve the problem by paying due consideration. The people of the depressed classes belonged to Hinduism, and had the legitimate right to enjoy "darshan" of God and God's bliss.

THE SUDDHI MOVEMENT.

Speaking on the Shuddhi movement Pandit Malaviya said that full opportunity would be given to those sincerely wishing to return to Hinduism, having been once misled to adopt another faith. But no force, fraud or unfair temptations, he said, ought to be practised in reconversion and the matter must be left entirely to the free will and conviction of the party. Concluding he stressed the need for a "home' for destitute women and orphans in the principal cities and the introduction of physical culture in educational institutions for both boys and girls. Resolutions will be discussed this afternoon.—A. P.

## ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION

LONDON, May 4.

This year's Royal Academy Exhibition which is to be opened to the public next week, held private view yesterday. The Exhibition comprises sixteen hundred works and while critics generally declare their inability to discover any outstanding picture of the year, there is the agreement that the general level of achievement is higher than usual.—B. O. W.

## WHO ARE LIABLE TO INCOME-TAX?

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### GOVT. SPOKESMAN CLEARS MISUNDERSTANDINGS

#### THIRD READING OF FINANCE BILL PASSED IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 4.

Tthe third reading of the Finance Bill embodying the Annual Budget was yesterday passed in the House of Commons. During the discussion, Mr. A. M. Samuel, Government spokesman, removed misunderstandings regarding liability to income-tax which might discourage visitors from coming to Britain or cause British citizens serving abroad to think they would be penalized for taking holiday at home. Mr. Samuel pointed out that no person not maintaining a residence in Britain was liable to income-tax during occasional visits which extended to less than six months in any income-tax year. Even if a person maintained a residence, liability applied only to income received in or brought into Britain. Nor was there any liability on employees of British subjects in India or Malay States who worked on commission.—B. O. W.

## PENSIONERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

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### MINISTRY OF HEALTH'S STATEMENT OF FIGURES

LONDON, May 4.

Figures compiled by the Ministry of Health show that million and a half people in England and Wales are in receipt of pensions under the Contributory Pensions Act. These include recipients of Old Age Pensions, Widows' Pensions, Additional allowances for children as part of Widows' Pensions and Orphans' Pensions. Over thirtyseven million pounds have been paid from the Pensions Fund. Figures are given showing the growth of National Health Insurance Scheme during the last five years. At the end of last year accumulated funds of the scheme amounted to one hundred and thirteen million pounds which is an increase of nine million pounds during that period, the number of insured pensions having increased from one million to nearly sixteen million pounds. The total expenditure on benefits amounted last year to twentynine million as compared with twentythree millions in 1924. Maternity and Child Welfare Services also have been steadily extended in recent years, over two thousand five hundred centres now being in existence.—B. O. W.

## PRINCE OF WALES RECEIVES "AUDAX"

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### ANONYMOUS DONOR TO THANKS OFFERING FUND

#### UNPRECEDENTED USE OF NOM DE-PLUME IN COURT CIRCULAR

LONDON, May 4.

A Court circular mentions that the Prince of Wales yesterday received "Audax" at St. James' Palace. "Audax" is the anonymous donor of one hundred and five thousand pounds to the King Eward's Hospital Fund gift announced as Thanks offering for the King's recovery. The use of nom-de-plume in Court circular is without precedent. The Fund of which "Audax" gift formed the nucleus is still rapidly mounting and exceeds one hundred and seventy thousan pounds, most of the contributions being earmarked for the National Radium Fund.—B. O. W.

## C. P. KNIGHT OPTIMISTIC

### Roseate Picture of Simon's Labour

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#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE DELEGATES LEAVE BY MAIL BOAT

Many distinguished passengers sailed for England by the mail boat "Viceroy of India" on Saturday.

Mr. N. M. Joshi who is proceeding to Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference as the Indian Workers' Delegate, interviewed on board the ship by a "Chronicle" representative regarding the present textile strike said: "The situation has become complicated on account of communal strife, but I hope labour leaders of all shades of opinion will exert their very best that they have nothing to gain by communal strife".

STRIKE SETTLEMENT NOT VERY DIFFICULT.

As regards a solution to end the present industrial deadlock he said: "As the issues involved in this strike are not very big, I hope, with reasonableness and goodwill on both sides a settlement of the strike should not be very difficult". He refused to say anything further on this point.

Mr. Joshi who has not completely recovered from the attack of heart trouble, and who appeared to have been much reduced in health, hoped to regain his strength by the change the voyage afforded him. He hoped to recover completely by the time of the Conference and said he had four capable advisers on whom he depended to do a great portion of his work. Messrs. Shivrao, Abdul Matin Chondry, G. R. Sethi, his advisers, also left for England by the same boat. Mr. Kellappa, his fourth adviser will be leaving by the next mail steamer.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AGENDA.

Asked regarding the subjects which will engage the attention of the International Labour Conference Mr. Joshi said the most important subjects for discussion were forced labour, the prevention of accidents specially during the process of loading and unloading ships and limiting the hours of work of clerical and commercial employees. The subject of forced labour which affected what were known as "natives" or coloured people, he said, would exact much time and labour. The Conference was due to commence on May 30.

EMPLOYERS' DELEGATES.

Messrs. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A., and B. Das, M.L.A., who also sailed by the same boat, told a "Chronicle" representative that they were going to Geneva as advisers to Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, the Indian Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference. After referring to the subjects which would be discussed there they said it was gratifying that the Government of India had followed the very satisfactory precedent set up last year of sending a delegation consisting of a purely Indian personnel. "We hope to be back in time to fight the Assembly elections they said. Mr. P. Mukerji, Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, another adviser to the Employers' Delegate, also sailed by the same boat. Dr. P. Pillai, representative of the Indian Labour Office, came down specially from Delhi to give the delegation a hearty send-off and also confer with them on the subjects before the Conference. Seth Kasturbhai leaves for Geneva by the next mail boat.

C. P. KNIGHT OPTIMISTIC.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, member of the Indian Central Committee also left by the same boat, according to him, "to take evidence in England and write out their report." He gave lengthy interviews to the Press and is said to have stated that the whole upshot of the Simon Enquiry "would be in the direction of a substantial advance of responsibility in this country."

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was another distinguished passenger who sailed by the "Viceroy of India". She is proceeding to Geneva as representative of the All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reforms to the International Educational Conference which will be held at Geneva early next month. She was accorded a heraty send-off by her friends and admirers on the mole.

Other departures by the same boat were:—

ALWAR LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

H H. Raja Rishi Swai Maharaj Dev of Alwar, Kunwar Yusufali Khan, the Hon. Raja Nawab Ali Khan, Sir Oswald Bosanquet, Sir Norman Bolton, Lady Montague Butler, Lady Gour, the Hon. Sir F. Johnston, the Hon. Mr. A. Marr, Mr. Justice H. D. C. Reilly, Sir H. I. Sait, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Lady Jehangir, Mr. T. Sinha and the Hon. Mrs. Ranee Sinha, the Hon. Mr. Justice D. G. Waller, Sir Mahomed Yusuf, Sir Zulfiqar and Lady Zulfiqar, Sardar S. S. A. Khan, Messrs. H. T. Barrntt, R. D. Bell, S. H. Slater, and Dewan Bahadur M. G. Mudaliar.

## JACOBABAD MURDERS

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### NO ARRESTS YET

#### HINDUS SEEK PROTECTION FROM GOVERNMENT

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 4.

In connection with the Jacobabad murders of Hindus by a Muslim fanatic, no arrests have yet been made. A deputation of influential Hindus waited on the Deputy Commissioner who has promised protection to local Hindus against threats of further bloodshed and to apprehend the murder. A conference of Jacobabad Baloch Sardars has been called by the Deputy Commissioner with the object of enlisting their co-operation in apprehending the murderer and maintain peace and harmony in the district.—A. P.

## NEW MADE "RAJAH" DISTRIBUTES CHARITIES

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OOTACAMUND, May 4.

The following press communique has been issued:—

In commemoration of the honour of "Rajah" conferred on him recently, Sir Annamalai Chettiar gave Rs. 10,000 to Lady Goschen for distribution among such charitable institutions as she thought fit.

The following distribution has now been made:—Girl Guides Association, Madras Rs. 4,000; Child Welfare Scheme, Madras Rs. 3000, Friend in need Society, Madras Rs. 1,500; Friend in need Society, Ootacamund Rs. 500; Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore, Rs. 500; and Toda Medical Works, Ootacamund, Rs. 500.

## DESERTERS FROM FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION AT SYRIA

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### ARRIVE ON ARAB COAST AFTER ADVENTENROUS JOURNEY

SIMLA, May 3.

News has been received from the Persian Gulf that two deserters from the French Foreign Legion, Syria, have succeeded after an adventurous journey through Iraq and Persia in reaching the Arab Coast in a Dhow. The refugees are stated to have been in a state of destitution and physical collapse when they arrived. It is understood that they are now on their way to Karachi by steamer in the hope of getting in touch with their consuls. One is said to be a German and the other a Pole.—A.P.

## PEBBLES FOUND IN PARCEL OF DIAMONDS

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### CLUE OF STAMP MARK ON WRAPPING PAPER

ANTWERP, May 4.

The singular manner in which a parcel was packed was the first sign that something was wrong, when the consignee named Tenzer went to the Post office to claim diamonds from Lourenco Marques. The parcel should have been wrapped in white linenpaper and neatly sealed, but Tenzer was astonished to find an ordinary brownpaper covering plastered with evidently hurried blobs of sealing wax. His further astonishment can be imagined when he found inside, merely pebbles. The only clue appears to be a stampmark on the brownpaper.—Reuter.

## HIS 14 YEARS IN NAVY

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### PRINCE GEORGE TO STUDY ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS IN CIVIL SERVICE

LONDON, May 5.

Prince George who was the principal guest at the Royal Academy Banquet at Burlington House spoke affectionately of the fourteen years he spent in the Navy and said that at the Foreign Office he would "endeavour to gain an insight into our dealings with other countries and our International obligations, but my desire to study is not confined only to this side of the administration. I hope, as time passes, also to gain some knowledge and experience of the other branches of Civil Service".—Reuter.

# BRAVE WIVES WHO WAIT

## While Their Men Risk Their Lives to Break Records

Behind the glory of the men who risk their lives to break records and win fresh laurels on the racing track and in the air lies the drama of the women who wait.

Major Segrave, the world's speed king, was making his hurtling plunge at 231 miles an hour across the sands at Daytona, and his wife, in the grandstand, covered her eyes with her hands in an agony of suspense.

Not till the cheering broke out that told her her husband was safe dared she look at the shining projectile in which he had made his great gamble with death.

To-day Mrs. Segrave shares in the honour that is being showered upon her husband on his triumphant return home. But one can imagine that the joy is not entirely unalloyed.

THE AGONISING WAIT.

All women, mothers and wives, whose men flirt with death know the agonies of that wait while fate hangs in the balance and a man's life turns on the strength of his wrists, the quickness of his eye, and the precision of machinery.

Lady Cobham knew it while her husband was writing history in the air So did Mrs. Malcolm Campbell, Mrs. Lindbergh, the mother of the Atlantic airman, and a dozen others.

For over eight years Mrs. Doris Segrave has known the agonies of suspens eand uncertainty while der husband has been racing and breaking speed records. She watched the terrifying dash across the sands at Southport in 1926, when he broke the world's record for the flying kilometre.

All she saw was something red tearing past at twice the speed of an express train. "It made me feel sick and ill," she stated afterwards.

Then she saw poor Dick Howey, the racing motorist, killed at Boulogne. His car overturned and burst into flames. It was enough to shatter the nerves of any woman, yet when her husband wanted to go out to Florida in 1927 to attack the world's speed record she did not seek to deter him.

NIGHTS OF FEAR.

But her friends knew what agonies she suffred. Two days after Major Segrave salied from Southampton came the terrible accident at Pendine Sands when Mr. Parry Thomas was killed.

"I would have given anything in the world to have recalled my husband home," Mrs. Segrave said.

For nights on end her fears for his safety were so great that she could not go to sleep. Whenever the telephone bell rang she was afraid to answer it in case it should be a message of bad news.

"I thought once I would follow my husband, to America," Mrs Segrave said, "but I lacked the courage. I could not bear to see him risking his life".

"It is marvellous," she exclaimed when she was told he had broken the record. "But I wish he would give it up. It is difficult to keep a stiff upper lip when your man is risking his life."

When Flight-Lieutenant Webster, the young Air Force hero, won the Schneider seaplane trophy at the incredible speed of 281 miles an hour, there were two women in England who waited with their hearts in their mouths for the news that he was safe.

One was his mother, the other was his fiancee, Miss Enid L. Darnley, of Ipswich.

Spectators at Venice saw his seaplane whizz round the course like a grey shell from a monster gun. So terrific was the speed that the machine looked like a blur in the sky. A minute latet the news was being flashed to England that he had won the greatest aerial trophy in the world.

His mother shed a few tears, but her pride in her son's triumph reasserted itself and she was soon smiling.

"He is a wonderful boy", she said, "but we had no idea he would ever bring such fame to us as this."

COBHAM'S TRIPS

No woman has probably had to endure the agonies of suspense and uncertainty more than Lady Cobham, the wife of the famous airman. Time after time she has known many anxious hours while he has been blazing new air routes in far off parts of the earth.

On one occasion when he was flying to Calcutta no news was received of him for four days, and serious misgivings were entertained for his safety. Mrs. Cobham—as she was then—was distracted.

Then the news came through that all was well. Her husband had had to turn back on the Burma coast on account of a monsoon.

Another time that Cobham was near death was when Arabs shot at his machine and killed his mechanic, Mr. Elliott, near Basra. For 500 miles Cobham had to race through the air at a height of 4,000 feet over a wild desert populated by fiercely hostile tribes.

All the time he was haunted by the fear that his petrol would give out and that he would have to make a force landing. Fortunately, Lady Cobham was spared the agony of knowing of this experience until it was all over.

## ANTI-INDIAN TENDENCIES IN BURMA

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### SEPARATION OF COUNTRY FROM INDIA INADVISABLE

RANGOON, May 4.

At the fourth annual general meeting of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce held yesterday Mr. Adamjee Haji Dawood, the retiring President, in the course of his speech touched what he termed anti-Indian tendencies in Burma. Referring to "various disabilities" sought to be imposed upon Indians, especially in the educational and professional spheres, he said that the Chamber was aware that there was a widespread feeling that Burma had not received her fair share in the matter of finances from the Government of India and the Chamber was as anxious to see that full justice was done to Burma in this regard, as Burmans themselves were. This was specially mentioned in the Chamber's address to the Viceroy in November last when it was stated that Indians were anxious to see that full justice was done to Burma in regard to finance and to remain on the most friendly terms with their Burmese brethren.

SEPARATION OF BURMA INADVISABLE.

At the same time the Chamber honestly and sincerely believed that the separation of Burma from India was against the best interests of Burma herself, at least at present. Apart from this question, it was obvious that it would be highly improper to introduce distinctions of caste or creed in the educational and professional spheres, and he hoped that the authorities would see that henceforward equal treatment was meted out to Indians in this regard.

Raja Dr. S. R. Reddiar was elected President of the Chamber for the ensuing year.—A. P.

## SEQUEL TO COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION

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### POLICE CHARGE WITH BATONS

#### FORTY ARRESTS MADE

LONDON, May 5.

Munich.—Forty arrests including several women were a sequel to the Communist demonstration here culminating in a baton charge by Police through a barrage of stones and other missiles.

JOURNALIST VICTIM OF RIOTING.

Berlin.—Another journalist who was a victim of rioting last night was a German reporter who was wounded in the leg.—Reuter.

MADRAS, May 4.

Sympathy towards Snigaravelu Chettiar and other South Indian Railway Labour leaders who were convicted in the South Indian Railway Conspiracy case was expressed at a public meeting held this evening at Tilak Ghat Mr. V. L. Sastri presiding.—Free Press.

## BOMBAY RETURNING TO NORMAL

(Continued from Page 1.)
Third Kumbharwada and those of the Hindus in Chunabhati and Hazare Street.

## STRIKE IS NOT COMMUNAL

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### GIRNI KAMGAR UNION'S STATEMENT

The Girni Kamgar Union in he course of a bulletin issued on Saturday says:—

The communique issued by the Government of Bombay and published in this morning's papers is unfortunately misleading. It seeks to make out that the declaration of a general strike by the Girni Kamgar Union and the development of communal tension in the City are mutually connected. Nothing can be farther from the truth. The communique begins its list of communal clashes with the alleged throwing of stones at the Textile Mill on May 1st. But no impartial person can afford to forget that communal feeling had already been excited to a high pitch by disturbances consequent upon Palki processions in connection with Hanuman Jayanti several days before this. The local papers have reported full details of communal disturbance on Tuesday, the 23rd of April, and it has been admitted that the strikers or the Union had nothing to do with these disturbances. The general strike began on the 26th. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that certain Hindu Dadas, who were taking an active part in breaking the strike in the Wadia Mills, were among the organizers of these processions and that the clash was between sections of both Hindus and Muslims who were united in their opposition to the strike. If the Government communique was intended to be a record of all relevant facts, it should have started with events prior to the 1st of May.

The Home Member had to admit that the recent disturbances had nothing to do with the strike and were only the work of 'badmashes,' and he had to promise that he would do his best to localise the trouble so that the Union representatives might not be hampered in their continuous efforts to prevent the contagion of communal rioting from spreading to the mill area.

The Girni Kamgar Union has utilised every opportunity to warn their men whether in meetings or by handbills against the dangers of a communal riot which must necessarily drive a wedge in the solidarity of the Bombay workers. The Girni Kamgar Union has also done its best to explain the economic charater of fight they are waging and of the differences between them and those who are opposed to them. It is, therefore, unfortunate that the Government communique should emphasize what newspaper headlines have described as 'the communal aspect of the general strike.' The simple fact is that the general strike has absolutely no communal aspect. The blacklegs and strike-breakers who are opposed to the policy of the Union belong to all communities, and the Government and the public will do well to bear this in mind.

Some people have tried and are trying to utilise the bugbear of a communal riot for forcing the hands of the Girni Kamgar Union into calling off the general strike. But the general strike cannot be called off unless the grievances of the men are redressed.

## BOMBAY MILL WORKERS' UNION

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### ATTITUDE TOWARDS STRIKE EXPLAINED

The Bombay Mill Workers' Union of which Dr. J. N. Choksy is the President, has issued the following statement:—

However deplorable it may be, the general strike in the textile mills is now a 'fait accompli'. No useful purpose will be served by quarrelling over spilt milk. The division in the organised Labour ranks that has been most unfortunately treated by two different Unions will surely militate against Labour solidarity which is absolutely essential at all times and under all circumstances. The achievement of this solidarity should be the prime object of every Trade Union and of all those who work in the cause of working-class organization.

CAUSES OF STRIKE.

As far as the causes that immediately precipitated the present general strike are concerned they can be put under three heads:—

(1) Insecurity of service, otherwise known as victimisation.

(2) Freedom for Mill Committees to function in a legitimate manner.

(3) Reinstatement of a very large number of old operatives of the Wadia group of mills.

Victimisation has been the general complaint for all time in the textile industry as in other industries. No Trade Union, to whatever school of thought it might belong, has in any manner countenanced this, as it means a direct blow at the organisation of the workers. In every strike this has been one of the causes and as such unless some machinery is established effectively to stop this sort of unjust punishments it will be impossible to have any permanent peace in the industry. We are glad that the Girni Kamgar Union is prepared to refer the matter of victimisation to an enquiry in which both the contending parties the properly represented

FREEDOM OF MILL COMMITTEES.

As regards the freedom for the Mill Committees to function in a legitimate manner we cannot conceive of any taugible reason to justify any objection from the employers. In fact the denial of such freedom will mean an attack on the Trade Union movement itself. In other words the statutory provision has placed the Trade Union movement as a legitimate and lawful movement and the recognition by the mill owners of the Registered Trade Unions should be a guarantee that there will be no interference in the employees taking their due share in that movement. The Mill Committee being only a localised body for the efficient organisation of Labour should in the light of the explanation enjoy not only freedom to function within prescribed limits, but should also induce the authorities to afford adequate facilities for them. This means co-operation between Labour and Capital.

REINSTATEMENT OF OPERATIVES.

Coming to the question of the reinstatement of the workers of the Wadia group of mills we are told that this has been the bone of contention between the mill-owners and the Girni Kamgar Union. It is unfortunate that the Conference that was being held under the aegis of the Hon. the General Member of the Government of Bombay, at the Secretariat broke down without any reasonable settlement on this issue. We do not at the present moment desire to go into the reasonableness or otherwise of the proposal made by Sir Culam Hussain Hidayatulla and the attitude of the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union thereon. We are at the same time at a loss to know whether the mill-owners are prepared to accept the Hon. Member's proposition. Granting that the mill-owners accept this proposition, it clearly establishes that the mill-owners are in a position to absorb the dismissed workers in the various mills. Then we cannot see why the Girni Kamgar Union's counter-proposal cannot be entertained at a reasonable 'via-media' out of the present 'impasse'. However, this is a point on which further negotiations can be carried on and we have no doubt that if the question is approached in a spirit of broad-mindedness and generosity a speedy settlement of the unfortunate textile deadlock can be brought about without sacrifice of anybody's prestige or right.

BOM. TEXTILE LABOUR UNION.

We repeat that the Bombay Textile Labour Union has taken a very deplorable attitude in the present General Strike. As far as we understand the reasonableness of the grievances represented by the Girni Kamgar Union has not been questioned. The only point where difference of opinion which has for all appearances assumed a spirit of rivalry and rancour is based on what is said to be the declaration of the General Strike by the Girni Kamgar Union, while there were other avenues still open for negotiations. If this is the only reason for the Bombay Textile Labour Union to take up the position of the "Strike-Breaker" we are afraid they are liable to the severest censure. On the other hand information has reached us—we do not vouch for its veracity—that the Textile Labour Union have been preparing for a General Strike in October. If this is true the point of contention between the Girni Kamgar Union and the Textile Labour Union is only as to the dates of the declaration of the General Strike. Will this be a sufficient cause for the Textile Labour Union to attempt at the sabotage of the present strike? Again we would like to ask the Textile Labour Union whether, if such a large number of workers belonging to them and taking acive part in that Union were to be dismissed in a summary manner, they would not enlist the sympathy of the sister Unions to have such wrong redressed even by recourse to a General Strike.

A SINGULAR ASPECT.

In this connection we think it will not be out of place to refer to a singular aspect of the question which has not been brought out by any of the Unions. A very responsible leader of the Muslims once said to a person interested in the Labour Movement that in the event of a General Strike the Muslim workers will not be able to hold out for a long time. He said that the Muslim women being in 'purdah' will not be able to go to work and the male members of the community have to shoulder the whole responsibility. As such it is contended that the Muslims must stick to their jobs under all hazards. Does this mean that because of this alleged disability of he Muslims the industrial workers as a whole should abdicate their rights and allow themselves to be exploited? Such pious leaders should take it into their heads to break down such pernicious barriers instead of strutting out with meaningless excuses which only neutralise the working class solidarity. Is it on account of this, we venture to ask the Textile Labour Union without meaning any offence, that they have taken up the present attitude? We are prompted to ask this question because we understand that the Bombay Textile Labour Union is mostly composed of Muslim workers. For our own part we do not recognise any class creed or community in the working class movement. In this movement all are workers and as such the question of communalism is absolutely beside the point.

CAN'T WITHHOLD SYMPATHY.

As far as the Bombay Mill Workers Union are concerned they have no hand in the present general strike because they have not been consulted by the party concerned. But the principle involved being fundamental to the movement we cannot pursuade ourselves to withhold our sympathy from the large mass of workers who are now on strike. We appeal to the Bombay Textile Labour Union that if they cannot sympathise with the strike, much less support it, let them at least hold their peace and not work as strike-breakers and thus play in the hands of the Millowners and other interested parties. We are also trying to bring about a mutual 'rapprochement' among the various Unions who are unfortunately in differing camps to-day.

The spectre of communal trouble has been raised and the situation is already tense. As far as the Bombay Mill Workers' Union is concerned they will do whatever lies in their power to prevent the strike being exploited to create communal bickerings.

## DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION'S BULLETIN

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The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Curfew order was put into force last (Saturday) evening. It covers the hours from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. The Commissioner of Police has also issued an order prohibiting the collection of stones and the carrying of lathis, sticks knives or other offensive weapons in any public place.

Stray assaults continued yesterday but the situation is improved and the streets present a more normal appearance. The revised list of casualties shows that 21 persons have been killed since the riots started and over 200 injured.

Yesterday evening His Excellency visited the various posts and pickets throughout the city. He was accompanied by the Hon. the Home Member, Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Col McLeod, Commanding the District and Mr. P. A. Kelly, Police Commissioner. After inspecting the Bombay Light Motor Patrol of the Auxiliary Force and other Units at the Head Police Office His Excellency proceeded by Abdul Rehman Street and Kalbadevi Road to Bhendi Bazar where he inspected the picket of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and armed police. Thence he proceeded to the picket at Umarkhadi and so to Gol Pitha, Two Tanks, at the Junction of Duncan Road and Grant Road and Parsi Statue. At Jacob Circle His Excellency visited the large post that has been established at the Police Station there and then he proceeded to De Lisle Road. Here the military pickets were furnished by the 9th Jats. At Parbhadevi he inspected a picket of armed district police and also the Jat pickets at the Junction of Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road. At Chinchpogli the military picket was provided by the Warwicks. His Excellency then proceeded to Connaught Road and on to Victoria Gardens where the headquarters of the 9th Jatsare established. At each centre the Honorary Magistrates were presented to His Excellency.

## MAYOR'S PEACE CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

stored immediately, three things required to be done immediately: First the police should round up all bad characters; secondly there should be strong military pickets posted everywhere and that they should regularly patrol the streets instead of being stationary at one place; and thirdly Government should at once close all liquor shops for at least a fortnight. He thought a Peace Committee on the old lines should at once be appointed and volunteers should be sent round to persuade both Hindus and Mussalmans to keep peace.

PARTIAL CAUSE OF PRESENT TROUBLE & ITS REMEDY.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said that the leaders of every Moholla and Wadi should be called upon to end the present trouble. They were the real people he said, who could control the men in their locality. To a certain extent, the causes of the present trouble could be traceable to certain inflamatory literature published by irresponsible persons, and he thought the Government should suspend and seize such publications.

PERMANENT PUBLIC SAFETY ORGANISATION PROPOSED.

Mr. M. C. Chagla asked the meeting to consider the advisability of setting up a permanent organisation of Public Safety for Bombay. It should consist of prominent leaders of every community and should be prepared to act in emergencies. He strongly supported Mr. Ginwalla's contention that Government should at once close all liquor shops and said that it was drunken men who were fanning the communal fury.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas gave a vivid description of some excesses commited by hooligans which came to his notice near Sewri Cotton Green. In most cases the attacks were made upon single and helpless individuals. He also referred to the inflammatory literature that was being distributed to fan the communal feelings and said that this should be stopped.

GOVERNMENT'S FUNCTION.

Mr. Jinnah said that what had been happening in Bombay could not be called Hindu-Muslim riots. It had largely to do with the General Strike. A split that had occurred in the rank of labour. He said the Girni Kamgar Union had posted pickets and conceded that peaceful picketing was quite legal. But according to newspaper reports some of these pickets could not always maintain peace and thus started the trouble, and as a large number of those who wanted to work in the mills were Muslims and some of these had been attacked the assaults had their reactions in some other parts of the City. The situation was one which required to be dealt with by Government. It was Government's function to maintain Law and Order and on many occasions they had made that fact only too clear to the public. In February there was gross failure on their part to take timely measures. But this time they had. The Government had taken certain steps and this meeting should appoint a small committee to cooperate with the Police and the Home Member and suggest to them whatever further action should be taken in the interests of peace of the City.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee was in full accord with Mr. Jinnah and proposed the appointment of a Committee which with some modifications, was finally accepted by the meeting. Mr. D. G. Dalvi supported the motion.

PROTECTION TO PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh strongly urged upon the meeting that Government should at once be asked to give sufficient protection to temples and mosques as that would lessen fifty per cent. of the fear that was always in the minds of both communities. He objected to the personnel Committee proposed by Mr. Tairsee which did not fully represent Labour and those Mill-owners and others who had a live touch with the people.

Mr. Horniman said that the scope of Committee's work was needlessly narrowed down.

Sir Pheroze Sethna said that in view of the fact that Government had already taken action, it was not necessary to appoint a committee.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee said thtt unless the Mill-owners and strikers left the settlement of their dispute to the public, they could not take it upon themselves to intervene.

Mr. K. F. Nariman urged that as other attempts to bring about a settlement of the strike had failed they should not miss the opportunity of the meeting together of representative men and strive to end the dispute.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that it was implied that the Committee was empowered to act in the best manner possible to bring about peace and harmony.

Messrs. Lalji Pendse and Deshpande, on behalf of the Girni Kamgar Union, repudiated the suggestion that the strike had anything to do with the disturbances and that picketing was responsible for the situation.

The President in winding up th ediscussion said they had before them the proposal of Mr. Tairsee for the appointment of a Committee whose object as drafted by Mr. Jinnah would be (1) to keep in touch with the Hon. Home Member and the Police Commissioner, (2) giving all necessary information and making such suggestions as they may think necessary to the Government of Bombay, the Hon'ble the Home Member and he Police Commissioner with a view to quell the present disturbances and to this proposal there was an amendment suggested by Mr. S. A. Brelvi that the Committee should also take all possible steps to ease the inter-communal tension in the city. The meeting accepted the proposal as modified "nem con". The Committee consists of the following: Mr. Meyer Nissim (Chairman) Messrs. J. M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, B. G. Horniman, H. A. Laljii, H. M. Rahimtoola, Sheriff Devji Kanji, M. C. Chagla, Sardar Suleman Kassam Mitha, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir C. V. Mehta, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Y. G. Pandit, R. S. Asavle, H. P. Mody, L. R. Tairsee and Mr. Aboobakar Begmahomed.

## PUBLIC SERVICE COMPETITIVE EXAMS

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### SELECTED CANDIDATES

SIMLA, May 4.

As a result of an competitive examinations held by the Public Service Commission in January 1929, the undermentioned persons have been selected for appointment as probationers in the following superior State Railway Services:—Indian Railway Service of Engineers Allad Vasudevan, Provat Chandra Neogy, Srinivasa Sarangapany, Yeshawant Parashurma Kulkarni, Dinkarray Chhotubhai Desai, Reginald Wray Wilson, Azid Bakhsh Sheigh, Qurban Singh and M. Salahuddin Ahmad. Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments:—Arun Kumar Roy, Beni Bahadur Mathur, Bireshwar Mazumdar, Shivakrishna Mukerji, Radha Beharilal, Ramakrishna Keshav Bokil and Charanjit Singh.—A. P.

## SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN KHORASSAN DISTRICT

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### MANY CASUALTIES REPORTED

TEHERAN, May 4.

Severe earthquake occurred in Khorassan district at 7/30 yesterday evening. Great damage was caused to buildings and it is reported that there were many casualties.—Reuter.

## SANYAL BOUND OVER FOR KEEPING PEACE

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### CASE AGAINST SIMON DEMONSTRATORS

LONDON, May 4.

There Indians and an Englishman charged in connection with the demonstration at Victoria on the occasion of the arrival of the Simon Commission reappeared at the Westminster Police Court to-day. Sanyal was bound over in a sum of five pounds to keep peace for twelve months and others were remanded till Tuesday on bail.—Reuter.

## ALL QUIET IN NEUKOELN DISTRICT

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### TOTAL CASUALTIES

LONDON, May 4.

Berlin.—All is quiet in Neukoeln district. Police believe that further disorders are unlikely.

Total casualties are twentyfive dead, thirtysix severely injured and over two hundred slightly injured.—Reuter.

## SAUNDERS MURDER CASE

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### ARREST IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Raghunath Prasad of Allahabad, a clerk of the "Viswamitra" office was arrested by the Calcutta C.I.D. in connection with the Saunders murder. Information has also been received in Calcutta that the house of Radhamohan Gokulji of Agra was searched on May 2nd and that all books including some communist literature were seized.—Free Press.

## OBITUARY.

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News has been received here of the death at Kirman, Persia, on 3rd May from pneumonia of Mr. J. H. Davies I.C.S. O.B.E., of the Political Department.—A. P.

# MAY DAY MANIFESTO

## I. F. T. U.'s Call for World Solidarity of Workers

The following manifesto was issued by the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions in connection with the celebration of May Day. The manifesto is addressed to the Workers of the World and is signed by Walter M. Citrine (Great Britain), President; and H. Jacobson (Denmark), L. Jouhaux (France), Th. Leipart (Germany), C. Mertens (Belgium) and R. Tayerb (Czechoslovakia), Vice-Presidents and Joh. Sassenbach, Secretary.

Since 1889—forty years ago—when May Day was first set aside as a day of demonstration on behalf of international peace and the protection of the worker, International Labour has never failed to raise its voice on behalf of international peace among the nations, disarmament and international arbitration, the protection of labour and legal establishment of the eight hours day; and it has constantly forced these demands upon the attention of the ruling classes of all lands by the impressive methods employed by it.

The "Great War" interrupted this work and forced upon the nations of the world the terrible experience of international armed conflict.

OPPOSE MILITARISTS.

Although the Kellogg Pact has since then pronounced the outlawry of war the manufacture of armaments goes rapidly on. If the peace-loving sections of the peoples do not show more energy and acqpire more influence than the nationalists and war-mongers, there may some day be a fresh outbreak of international war.

It is one of the chief duties, therefore, of the working class to oppose all efforts to strengthen the militarist spirit and to augment military resources. A deep and abiding sense of the horrors of War and Militarism must be instilled into the new generation, which has not known War; and Labour must make it clear beyond the remotest doubt that it will use all the resources at its command to prevent any fresh butchery.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Ten years ago, when the First International Labour Conference met at Washington, the employers and governments had not quite lost sight of the promises they had made the workers during the War. A programme was adopted for the protection of Labour, one of the chief features of this programme being the prominence given to the workers' desires for a guaranteed eight hours day. As time went on, however these promises came to be less and less regarded: little of practical value was done and above all, there has been a persistent refusal to ratify the Hours' Convention—the crux of Labours' demands. Such progress as has been made has been due to strong and united action by the working-class itself.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.

We must demonstrate to governments and employers that the working-class has no mind t be always pushed to the wall, nor will it allow the redemption of the pledges given to be always blocked by the influence of the reactionaries.

On this First Day of May the internationally organised workers issue a new reminder to the powers that be of their two great demands for peace and for the ratification of the Hours' Convention. Once more, therefore we call upon the trade union members of all countries to make strong demonstrations on behalf of *Disarmament and Arbitration, adequate legislation for the Protection of Labour, the ratification of the Hours' Convention.*

As however experience has taught the workers that they can only call their own what they have been able to wrest for themselves by their organised might, we earnestly urge the whole of the working class to labour untiringly to strengthen their unions, so that they may crush all opposition to social progress and march from victory to victory. (I. F. T. U. Reports).

## PARTY HEAD-QUARTERS BUSY

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### TORIES PUT LARGEST NUMBER OF CANDIDATES

LONDON, May 5.

The Party Headquarters are displaying intense activity in view of the dissolution of Parliament next Friday. Proof of the busy deliberations within four corners of the political associations' committee-rooms is afforded by the fact that arrangements have already been made to nominate 1,685 candidates for 615 seats. This is a new record. Of 1,685 aspirants 582 are Conservatives, 559 Labourites, 493 Liberals, 24 Communists and 27 of other parties.

A few additions or withdrawals may be expected by Nomination day. There are only likely to be eight unopposed returns including that of Speaker Fitzroy and two solidly Conservative seats in the City of London constituency.

Women continue to increase their lead over men. In the latest returns lodged of voters on new register figures now are: Women 8,185,710; Men 7,233,928.—Reuter.

## TRADE UNION WOMEN'S QUESTIONS

—:o:—

### GERMAN NATIONAL CENTRE VOTES EQUALITY WITH MEN

The recent meeting of the General Council of the German national centre discussed the question of the wage-work of married women. In her address on the subject, Gertrud Hanna, of the Women's Secretariat of the National Executive, again laid stress on the fact that at this time, when the great unemployment has given rise to a fight against the work of married women, it ought not to be made a rule to dismiss married women first of all. Many of the women so dismissed really need to work for wages: and furthermore, to forbid married women to work is a breach of trade union principles and will involve the danger of women's being forced to have recourse to home work. In times of great unemployment, as in other times, they must try to distribute such work as there is as justly and equally as possible. A resolution based on these principles of justice and equality was unanimously carried by the General Council. It reads as follows:

WOMEN'S RESOLUTION.

"In time of great unemployment, it is in keeping with trade union tradition to endeavour to extend opportunities for work as much as possible. For this reason the trade unions have endeavoured to arrange for unemployed colleagues to work certain hours which are voluntarily renounced by such colleagues as are at work, and also to prevent the closing of factories and the increase of unemployment thus involved by demanding the legal restriction of the working day. In harmony with these principles and this practical work, trade unions have determined their attitude to the so-called "double wage-earners" and to those workers who are not in actual want if they do not earn an income for themselves. The Executive of the German National Centre therefore, takes the standpoint that in times of great and protracted unemployment it is unavoidable that the principle established by the Constitution that everyone shall be guaranteed a right to work shall be limited in so far, that posts held by persons who are not absolutely obliged to earn money shall be relinquished to those unemployed who need to do wage work in order to earn their own living." The resolution also declares that of course married women, like all other citizens, are entitled to work under the Constitution and under the principle of the equal status of men and women. (I. F. T. U. Reports).

## THE WEATHER

—:o:—

### STRONG WINDS IN THE BAY

POONA, May 5.

The eastern half of the seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic Plain is active and is causing squally weather and strong winds at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal, Bihar and Lower Burma. Local rain associated with thunderstorms is also reported from the Konkan, Malabar and Coorg.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Tavoy and Toungoo one inch each, Victoria Point a quarter, Dibrugarh and Silchar three, Sibsagar and Cherrapunji one and a half, Gauhati and Dhubri one, Tezpur, Mymensingh and Jalpaiguri three-quarters, Shillong a half, Karwar one and a half, Mercara three-quarters, and Mangalore and Pamban a quarter.

Forecast:—An increase in Bengal and extension into Upper Burma and the Deccan.—A. P.

**Announcement**

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# CHINA SETS TO WORK

## Problems Before New Government and How it faces them

—:o:—

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, delivered the following address through the Central Radio Broadcasting Station, Nanking on January 30, 1929, his subject being: "The National Government—in Law, in Diplomacy and in Reconstruction." Dr. Wang said:—

"The Chinese Republic has had a checkered career for the past seventeen years. The fall of Peking last June and the hoisting of the National Flag in Manchuria last December placed the whole of China under the control of the National Government, A country, divided in authority for many years, has thus been happily reunited under one flag. Never before has the revolutionary movement in China achieved such unification. Never before has the Kuomintang brought about such signal success.

THE THREE STAGES.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, our late leader divided the work of revolution into three stages: the military stage, the educative stage, and the constitutional stage. To conquer opposition and to achieve unification under the Kuomintang rule, military force was employed. The military stage has been fortunately brought to a triumphant conclusion. The educative—a stage during which efforts will be directed towards training the people to exercise political power—has just begun. The constitutional stage is to succeed the educative stage and will be reached when the people all over the country after proper training in the exercise of political power, are prepare for Self-Government.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

The unequalled military success of the Kuomintang has opened wonderful opportunities for constructive work of lasting value and permanent benefit to China and the world. History tells us that the work of reconstruction following a period of war is always confronted with perplexing problems of various kinds. China to-day is no exception to this general rule. In fact, China's difficulties are, in many respects, far greater than the difficulties experienced by other countries under simiar circumtances.

PART PLAYED BY SOLDIERS.

Our soldiers played a very important part in the work of revolution. Their contribution to the cause has been very valuable. They have earned for themselves honour and distinction. Now that the military stage has come to an end we are faced with the following questions. First, how should the greater part of vast number of soldiers be returned to the pursuits of peace? Secondly how should the rest of the soldiers be kept and reorganized for national defence? These questions were dealt with in great detail and in a patriotic spirit by the members of the National Commission on Disarmament and Military Reorganization. The Commission, ater having adopted a series of resolution, dissolved itself a week ago, and a Standing Committee has been set up in its stead. I am confident that the resolutions and programmes adopted by the National Commission will be carried out and that its labours will be crowned with success so that the soldiers in particular and the country in general will be both benefited thereby.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

As a result of treaty stipulations hitherto imposed upon our national tariff, our industry and commerce have been greatly hampered in their development. In an age of industrialism and commercialism such as we have today, the importance of developing our industry and commerce cannot be over-estimated. If we can, through industry and commerce, bring the immense wealth of China's natural re sources to the service of man, we would greatly increase the welfare of our people and add to the sum total of human happiness. The problem then is how we can achieve this development.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

China is very inadequately provided with means of communication. The building of extensive high ways and the construction of new railways will greatly help China's material development. Among many other happy results that would naturally flow from the improvement of communications, we may point out the following: development of the natural resources of China, the building up of various industries, reduction and prevention of famine through easy and quick transportation of food supply and a more equalised distribution of population through providing facilities for migration from densely populated regions such as Kiangsu and Chekiang to thinly populated regions. The first and foremost thought in the work of reconstruction should be the building of roads and railways, for which foreign co-operation in matters of finance and technical skill is necessary.

MASS EDUCATION.

Among the people of the world the Chinese people rank first in point of numbers. We also rank first in point of illiteracy. The mass education movement started a few years ago is doing wonderful work in reducing illiteracy and popularizing education. In primary education, in middle school education, in university education and in various kinds of professional training, there is a great deal to be done.

NEW THEORIES.

New and untried and dangerous theories and beliefs coming from foreign lands or originated in China incessantly try to implant themselves in the minds of the people. Their advocates seek, with unremitting efforts, for opportunities to put them into practice. How should these theories and beliefs be dealt with so that the true interest of the people be served?

The solution of the problems stated above and of many other perpexing questions taxes the genius, the strength, the knowledge, and the ability of those who are charged with the grave responsibilities of building up a new China.

NATIONAL GOVT.

The reorganization of the National Government has placed the central authority upon a solid basis. The National Government was recently reorganized on the basis of the five-power constitution proposed by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In place of the traditionally accepted system of government in which the legislative, executive and judicial departments share all the government powers, we have a system of government in which the complete governmental powers are divided into and shared by five departments. Those five departments are known as the Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Judical Yuan, the Examination Yuan and the Control Yuan.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY.

Each of the five departments is the highest organ of the National Government within their respective spheres. The Executive Yuan being the highest executive organ has under it ten Ministers which are entrusted with various executive duties and five Commissions with specified executive functions. The highest legislative organ the Legislative Yuan, has the power to decide upon the following:—legislation, budgets, amnesties, declaration of war, negotiation for peace conclusion of treaties, and other important international affairs. The Judicial Yuan, as the highest judicial organ, takes charge of, among other things, judicial trials, judicial administration, disciplinary punishment of officials, and trial of administration cases. The Examination Yuan, the highest examination organ, determines the qualifications for public service and takes charge of civil service examinations. The Control Yuan is the highest supervisory organ of the Government. It exercises the powers of impeachment and auditing.

This new system of Government though in its experimental stage, is worthy of the close attention of all students of political science.

Works of reconstruciton and readjustment are being carried on vigorously by various branches of the National Government.

In foreign relations as well as in domestic affairs our country is doing her best in the attempt to promote the welfare and increase the happiness of the Chinese people and to further improve the friendly relations between China and foreign countries.

TARIFF AUTONOMY.

China signed the first tariff autonomy treaty with the United States of America on July 25, 1923. Upto December 27 of the same year eleven other countries including Great Britain, France and Holland signed new treaties with China. These treaties recognize the principle of complete national tariff autonomy and abrogate previous treaty provisions that limit in any way the right of China to settle her national customs tariff. Out of the twelve countries that have concluded new treaties with China, five countries, namely, Denmark, Portugal, Belgium, Italy and Spain have pledged to relinquish extra territoriality by January 1, 1930, subject to certain conditions.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

The existing system of extra-territoriality in China had its origin in a number of treaties between China and the Powers commencing from the year 1843. To-day there are sixteen countries that still exercise jurisdiction over their nationals within the territory of China. Alphabetically arranged, these extra territorial powers may be named as follows: The United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, the British Empire, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

THE CHANGED CONDITIONS.

The extra territoriality regime is destined to go for many reasons. In the first place, its existence impairs China's sovereignty and can no longer be tolerated by the Chinese people. In the second place, according to the well-known principle of International Law, "rebus sic stantibus," changed conditions demand treaty revisions. This view is strengthened by Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations which reads as follows:

"The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by the Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and reconsideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world."

AN UNDESIRABLE FEATURE.

Some eighty years ago when the system of extra territoriality was introduced there was only a very small number of foreigners in China. They confined their residence and activities in a few treaty ports. To-day their number is greatly increased and they scatter themselves outside of the treaty ports. Eighty years ago Chinese law was radically different from Western law. To-day our law is modelled after the Western system. The economic changes during the extra territoria period of some eighty years have brought about fundamental changes in the relation between the Chinese people and foreigners in China. Extra-territoriality, as a "modus vivendi", aimed at promoting good relations between the Chinese and foreigners in China. To-day it is bound to produce harmful consequences contrary to its original aim. Under the present economic and social order in China, Chinese and foreigners alike suffer from some of the avoidable results of the extra territorial regime. Multiplicity of courts and diversity of laws are some of the many undesirable features under this regime from which both foreigners and Chinese suffer alike. There is no doubt that extra territoriality should be abrogated.

The National Government has spared no efforts in the matter of legal and judicial reform. To summarize our efforts in this field of work, we may well employ a slogan in the words "Better laws better courts, and better prisons."

CODIFYING LAWS.

The work of revising and codifying laws received serious attention even in days when the Nationalist Army was having its hardest fight. The newly revised Criminal Code was promulgated on March 10, of last year. The nearly revised Code of Criminal Procedure was promulgated on July 28, of the same year. In addition to these Codes, many laws and regulations have been promulgated from time to time. The Civil Code and Commercial Code are now being drafted by the Legislative Yuan. It is expected that their promulgation will be made before January 1, 1930. In addition to these many other laws are in the process of making.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To expedite the administration of justice we have worked out a general plan for establishing new courts and increasing the number of judges and procurators in the existing courts. For instance, the Supreme Court had originally two Divisions for civil cases and two Divisions for criminal cases. Recently, two more Divisions for civil cases and one more Division for criminal cases were added and the number of judges and procurators were increased accordingly.

More District Courts and High Courts are to be established from time to time in accordance with a fixed scheme. It is planned to ultimately take the judicial power from the hands of the local magistrates and place it in the hands of those who are specially trained for performing judicial duties.

SPECIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

In order to secure judicial officers who are well qualified to discharge their duties, we lay special stress on legal education throughout the country. In addition to colleges and universities that give instructions in law, the Ministry of Justice will soon establish special training schools for judicial officers. The training of these officers will consist in class room instructions and practical experience to be acquired in courts and in prison administration.

While we are earnest in our efforts to improve our legal system, we at the same time fervently hope that the foreign countries on their part, will translate into action their profession of sympathy for China, by an early relinquishment of their extra territorial rights. In this way they will not fail to remove many misunderstandings and promote good will between Chinese and foreigners.—"Chinese Affairs."

O.K. 165.

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## RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND MINORITIES

(Continued from page 6.)

of responsible government. Only an irresponsible demagogue or a politician, whose sole aim of life is to play to the gallery, will be bold enough to declare that India can defend herself to-day.

*ABSURD CONTENTION.*

Under these circumstances it is absurd to urge, that "minority safeguards" cannot be incorporated in the Constitution of India. As long as India does not become absolutely independent—a possibility beyond the realm of practical politics—there will be safeguards" in the Constitution and there should be absolutely no difference between one set of "safeguards" and another set of "safeguards." If the interests of the "Paramount Power" can be safeguarded in India's Constitution there is no reason why the self-same Constitution should not safeguard the interests of a section of the people, or the minorities in this heterogeneous land.

*THE EUROPEAN EXAMPLE.*

There is yet another constitutional fact, which is always overlooked by those who cavil at the demands of the minorities for the protection of their rights. Even in some of the constitutions of civilized and democratic Europe protection of interests of minorities is an accomplished fact. The demands of the minorities in India are not a constitutional anomaly, as some people think. The Polish-German Convention, of 1922, contains more or less 86 Articles dealing with the rights of minorities, which is an integral part of the Constitution of Poland. Again the Treaty of Lausanne, which was signed on the 24th July 1923, contains about nine clauses, guaranteeing the rights of non-Muslims in Turkey. Even, in the past these "safeguards" were not unknown in Europe. A little more than a century ago, the Treaty of Vienna embodied "Protection Clauses," relating to peoples of different persuation.

Similarly, in 1840 when Greece was made independent special protection was accorded to "Creeds and Communities" in the Greek Constitution to which England, France and Russia were pledged. Even to-day the League of Nations, of which all the important countries of Europe and Asia, including England, are members, is pledged to the principle of "Protection," formally accepted by the Paris Peace Conference, of 1919.

*PERTINENT QUESTION.*

When it is possible to protect the political interests of Poles in Germany and those of Christians in Turkey, why is it impossible to safeguard the rights of minorities in the Constitution of India? If the Poles and Czechs insist upon the protection of their rights in civilized Germany, is it really unreasonable on the part of minorities in India to demand constitutional safeguards?

India cannot be compared to England because the comparison will be absolutely fallacious. The former is as much heterogeneous as the latter is homogeneous. Besides, even England had to pass through those stages through which India is, at present, passing. If responsible government is in transition in the one it has been an accomplished fact for generations in the other. It is no statesmanship to slur over inconvenient fact and to refuse to face grim realities.

## BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT

(Continued from page 6.)

serious crime. The Committee have further emphasised that the Paramount Power has the right to intervene for the economic good of India as a whole. They have also justified the assumption of extra-territorial jurisdiction in the States in the interest of India as a whole, in connection with the troops stationed in cantonments, other special areas, European British subjects and servants of the Crown.

*ADVICE TO PRINCES.*

The Committee observe that all these incidents as illustrations of paramountcy. They conclude "that that paramountcy must remain paramount; it must fulfil its obligations, defining or adopting itself according to the shifting necessities of the time and the progressive development of the States." They further enlighten the Princes "that they need not take alarm at this conclusion. Through paramountcy and paramountcy alone have grown up and flourished those strong benign relations between the Crown and the Princes on which at all times the States rely. On paramountcy and paramountcy alone can the States rely for their preservation through the generations that are to come. Through paramountcy is pushed aside the danger of destruction and annexation."

*DOGMATIC STATEMENTS.*

This hope of the Committee and its dogmatic and referential statements when analysed in plain words come to this. The Indian Princes are, for all time to come, to remain dependent on and in a subordinate position to this Paramount Power. This Power alone is their saviour and the absence of this Power would result in their destruction. Whether this is a blessing to these Indian Princes for all their so-called loving and loyal relations to the Crown we do not know. The Princes sought this Committee for the enhancement of their rights, for greater independence in their status and for unrestricted sovereignty in domestic affairs. The Committee holds that these claims are untenable and futile. The Committee came to help them and it remained to strike and shatter all their hopes and aspirations. Dependent they are and dependent they must ontinue till Doomsday.

*FUTILE WASTE OF MONEY.*

One really has to pity the lot of these Indian Princes and their complete discomfiture in spite of the huge waste of State-money which they recklessly spent. They described and eulogised the Committee as a holy trinity. But they have realised to their great dismay, the destructive element in this unknowable trinity of bureaucratic creation. And for this result, the Princes alone have to thank themselves. If they had a grain of self-respect in them, they would never have submitted to such a Committee. If they had a particle of self-reliance in them, they would never have been in the pursuit of this chimera of strengthening undiminished autocracy and upholding the divine right to misrule in these days. They are slaves who want to depend upon others for holding their people in subjection.

*NOTHING NEW IN REPORT.*

There is absolutely nothing new in the conclusions of this Committee. They have done their work in such a superficial and perfunctory manner that the perusal of the report creates a most damaging impression about the competency of this Committee. There is not a single idea or argument which is new or which is indicative of any research, any thought or any study of this subject. The report is nothing but a school-boy summary of the conclusions stated elaborately and cleverly in the works of Tupper and Lee Warner. One is really pained to see that the money spent on this Committee has been a sheer waste. Counsel for the Princes took seventeen days in advancing his arguments. The summary of his arguments covers, we are told, five hundred printed pages. The Committee have disposed of them in such an unceremonious manner as to produce keen resentment and anguish in those who were privileged to present their case before this Committe. The Committee marshall old arguments, evade all intricate points on the ostensible ground that they do not come within the terms of reference and have used or rather abused this occasion to foist up their pet and cherished theories. But even in doing so, they have not taken any pains to strengthen their recommendations by historical or constitutional authorities. The work of the Committee, therefore has been a dismal failure and the Princes must feel woefully disappointed and humiliated at this result.


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## REVIVAL OF INDIAN MUSIC IN MADRAS

—:o:—

### PIONEER WORK OF A CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY

MADRAS, May 4.

The fourth session of the Summer School of Indian music which works for four months during every summer was inaugurated this evening by Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar also spoke on the occasion and paid tribute to the selfless work of Rev. Popley who started this school some years ago and which had taken great part in the revival of Indian Music movement. The speakers also referred to the founding of a music college at Chidambaram by Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar and pointed out that it was the direct result of pioneer work done by intitutions like Summer School.—Free Press.

# LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

## Why Long Side is Attractive?

—:o:—

### RECORD ACREAGE.

Messrs. Newall Clayton have issued the following weekly report dated Liverpool, 9th April:—

The daily range of fluctuations in the October position during the past week has been as follows:—

| | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, 2 April | 10.56 | 10.45 |
| Wednesday, 3 April | 10.51 | 10.45 |
| Thursday, 4 April | 10.39 | 10.31 |
| Friday, 5 April | 10.43 | 10.37 |
| Saturday, 6 April | 10.47 | 10.42 |
| Monday, 8 April | 10.41 | 10.35 |

To-day's Price.

October ..... 10.43

A year ago.

October ..... 10.28

Developments affecting the Cotton market during the past have been mainly favourable, but price fluctuations have not reflected these improved conditions. Good weather reports, talk of a large acreage, and depressing Manchester news all failed to stimulate any important increase in outside offerings, indicating that bears are too nervous over the future to adopt an aggressively short position. On all declines the technical strength of the old crop position becomes evident, and the sensitiveness of the market to the least adverse weather news is a true reflection of the aprehension that has been created with regard to future supplies by the heavy depletion of reserves during the past two years.

Weather cables recently have been much more favourable. A preponderance of warm, dry conditions has enabled farmers to progress rapidly with ploughing, and although preparations are still backward generally planting should not be seriously delayed, and the abundance of moisture in the ground has made conditions excellent for rapid germination of the seed.

Fertilizer sales during the past fortnight have increased considerably, and the deficiency, compared with last year, is rapidly being made good. Given favourable conditions during the next three weeks, indications point to the acreage planted being at least equal to the record of 1926, i.e., 48,730,000 acres.

The greatest uncertainty now is the extent of the weevil infestation. Garside believes that the yield is seriously menaced by this past, due to the lack of severe weather over the greater part of the Belt during the winter. He interprets the recent Government Report to show more weevils surviving than last year in Texas and South Carolina, with ample elsewhere for maximum damage unless controlled by hot dry weather, and he believes present probabilities do not justify the expectation of more than an average yield per acre. On the harvested acreage of 1926 the average yield would give a crop of around 15,200,000 bales, which, with the reduced carryover, would make a total supply of 19,550,000 bales—or about the same as this season.

The trend of Cotton prices for the next six months will be determined by the weather prevailing in the Belt. Weather this will be predominatingly favourable or unfavourable to the development of the Cotton plant no man can usefully prognosticate, as science has yet to solve the working of those forces of nature which control local climatic conditions. Many efforts have been made to pre-determine the future on the basis of past experience, but no definite cycles of weather over extended periods in the past have given any reliable fromula as to what may be expected in years to come. We can only say that 10-1|2d. per lb. is a fair reflection of Cotton's prospective value next season if weather conditions equal the average of the past few years and the acreage harvested approximates that of 1926.

LONG SIDE ATTRACTIVE.

From a speculative point of view, however, the long side of Cotton is still the most attractive, for the following reasons:—

1. Cotton bought on declines in April and May is contracted for at a time when hedge selling is virtually completed, and lower prices can only be induenced by other holders liquidating, or short selling.

2. During the growing season the seller is continually on the defensive, as the crop has to face deterioration from excessive rainfall or drought, abnormally high or low temperatures, insect ravages and disease, tropical storms, early frosts, etc., and in every year a scare from one of these materialises, causing an upturn—if only temporary—in prices.

3. During the growing season unfavourable developments are always accentuated, while good progress is more or less ignored.

4. A crop of 16-1|2 million bales this year would only bring reserves back to normal, while a crop of 14-1|2 million bales would mean such a small available supply next season that prices would have to advance considerably to restrict consumption.

We look for irregular price movements around current levels in the immediate future, and suggest purchases on all moderate set-backs.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—A depressing state of affairs has prevailed during the past week and sales of cloth to all outlets have been only small. Advices from India have been discouraging, business being hampered by political disturbances and the boycott on foreign cloth which Indian extremists have been advocating since the beginning of the year. Business with China has been very quiet and the clearances at the auctions recently have not come up to expectations. The settlement of differences with Japan and the renewal of hostilities in the interior are believed to be factors influencing the Chinese demand. Small sales have been effected for the remaining outlets and some improvement has been noted in the demand from the Home trade. American and Egyptian yarns have met with a very quiet demand and sales have not covered the week's output. Spinners generally are losing ground and quotations show much irregularity.

Germany.—Mills moderately active, still room for considerable improvement in the demand which adversely affected by foreign competition.

France, Italy.—Production continues relatively high and spinners moving output.

Japan.—Spinners selling production and will probably increase activity..

U. S. A.—Sales probably below aggregate output, but movement relatively heavy in view of large production. Mills fairly well sold ahead for several weeks. March consumption believed to be around 610,000 bales against 581,000 bales in the same month last year.

### WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

—:o:—

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report dated May 4th:—

The American market this week was active, fluctuating on a very large scale and shows a nett decline of 25 to 28 points. In the first half of the week the market was very weak, the prices declining over half a cent on further liquidation and speculative, professional and short selling stimulated by credit stringency, large acreage, favourable crop reports and smaller goods demand. Later, the prices recovered by quarter of a cent on trade buying, short-covering, some new buying and less favourable weather. The highest price for the July position touched during the week was 18.91 on the 26th ultimo and the lowest 18.25 on the 29th ultimo, the range for the week being 66 points. With regard to the new crop, it is reported that planting is progressing rapidly and that about same quantity of fertilizers are being used as last year. Garside cables: "Cold weather followed the rain was detrimental to crop during past week and also hindered preparations for planting; weevil very numerous lower half Belt and hot dry weather needed during June, July and August to control weevil; acreage prospects increase 3 per cent to 5 per cent Belt as a whole. Miss Giles indicates 3.7 per cent increase in acreage.

Our local market also registered fairly large fleetuations and cases Rs. 2-1|4 lower. Early, the market was quiet and steady but afterwards rapidly declined in sympathy with the drop in America and on heavy long liquidation and short-selling by the Bazar operators and on the local Mills strike situation becoming worse. Commission and Japanese Houses were good buyers at the decline. Towards the close of the week the market partially recovered on steadier Americans and on short-covering and Offices buying. Trading in New Broach A.-May 1930 commenced on the 1st instant at a premium of Rs. 15 over Broach J.-Aug. Some straddle selling in the new Broach contract has taken place with the result that the difference between the two is narrowing. The highest rate for Broach J.-August touched during the week was Rs. 343 on the 29th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 325-1|4 on the 1st instant, the range for the week being Rs. 17-3|4. Tenders against Broach contract since 1st April to-date total 24,500 bales while those against Bengal and Oomra contracts since 1st May to-date total 11,800 and 3,500 bales respectively. With regard to the local Mills strike, the General Member of the Bombay Government is holding conferences with the representatives of both the parties and the Evening papers show that the negotiations for a settlement are broken off.

Arrivals of Cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1928 to 2nd May 1929 are 2,753,403 bales against 2,675,005 bales last year and Exports total 1,876,409 bales against 1,395,693 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 416,367 bales against 489,338 bales last year. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 2nd May is estmiated at 1,303,688 bales against 1,147,013 bales same time last year.

It is reported that the speculators are at present the principal operators in the American market and that there appears more disposition to buy after tde recent decline. Also, a large short interest is reported to have accumulated and the weather has been less favourable with a talk of Boll-weevil. The position is therefore in favour of an advance. With regad to our local market however, the Mills strike and the unusually large stock here are factors to check a big advance. We would therefore advise purchases only on set backs.

### YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 3.

Our Market has continued to remain very weak in all kinds of Yarns and prices have declined further to the extent of quarter of an anna per lb. all round owing to the sharp decline in cotton and also due to absence of satisfactory demand. There has been practically no effect of the present Mill Strike in case of Indian Yarns and it is believed that as a result of efforts from the General Member there is a possibility of the Strike being settled very shortly. Reports from up-country markets are not at all encouraging and turnover during the week has been very restricted. On the whole the feeling is distinctly bearish and Buyers prefer to wait and watch further developments before making any purchases.

**ENGLISH YARN.**

There has been some decline in prices in Manchester but as the decline has been very great on this side no fresh forward business of importance has been possible. On the other hand at the present moment dealers are busy in disposing of their stocks even at much lower prices and at heavy loss.

**JAPANESE YARN.**

Prices have declined further but there has been comparitively better turnover in this class of Yarns particularly in Mercerized Yarns where the offtake has been improving due to low prices. The forward business has not been possible owing to further rise in Exchange.

**ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.**

The demand continues very slack and in spite of better reports from the Supplying markets prices do not show any improvement. The Market on the whole has been steady.

**INDIAN YARNS.**

The Mill Strike situation is yet uncertain but hopes have been entertained for a speedy settlement. Up-country Mills have been taking full advantage of the situation and have been offering their stocks at prices which are more or less remunerative to them. There have been some some enquiries from Rangoon and Calcutta and various other markets but the rates offered have been rather too low.

The future tendency of the market is distinctly weak and if cotton shows improvement prices might remain steady as otherwise a further decline is bound to be experieneed.

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T.T. | Berlin on London | 20.47-1\|8 |
| T.T. | Amsterdam on London | 12.06-7\|8 |
| ToT. | Brussels on London | 34.94 |
| T.T. | Madrid on London | 33.90 |
| T.T. | Milan on London | 92.58 |
| T.T. | Berne on London | 25.20 |
| T.T. | Paris on London | 124.17 |
| T.T. | London on Prague | 164.00 |

### LINSEED

London, May 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton.—
Shipment Sellers May-June £17-13-9.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton.—
Shipment Nominal June-July £17-13-9.

Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers May-June £15-16-3.

Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Quoted May-June £18-13-9.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 4.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1|4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3|32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 5-3|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £8-12-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £18-0-0.

Rapeseed, Toria Ton:—
Shipment to Hull and Continent Sellers May-June £18-12-6.

### LINSEED OIL.

London, May 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers May-Aug. 28|3-1|4

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers Sept.-Dec. 29|3-3|4.

### LONDON SILVER.

London, May 4.

Silver:—Market is quiet.
Spot ..... 25-5|16
Forward ..... 25-3|8

### LONDON GOLD.

London, May 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2.

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 4.

Coffee, Fair Rio (Nos. 7, quality) Spot Holiday.

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 4.

Demand Bills ..... 484.87

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

During the coming week, cinegoers in Bombay will have their first opportunity of witnessing a hundred per cent talking film. This is the Paramount production of the stage play. "Interference," which has been adopted for the screen with talking sequences from beginning to end, and will be shown from to-night onwards at the Excelsior Theatre. Acted by an all-star cast which includes such well-known names as Evelyn Brent, William Powell, Clive Brook and Doris Kenyon, "Interference" ran for a hundred nights on Broadway in New York and was hailed as the film which changed the opinions of countless sceptics concerning the talkies. The story concerns a curiously assorted triangle of human beings. Firstly, there is the polished reprobate whose many affairs of the heart alienate the affections of his wife to such an extent that she is almost glad when he is reported killed in action. The woman herself then marries a famous surgeon and is happy up to the point where the reprobate returns and provides an ocular demonstration of the fact that he is far from dead. Into this triangle there arrives a blackmailing woman, who is poisoned by one of the three, and there are all sorts of complications when husband number one consults husband number two professionally and is told that his state of health is so bad that he may die at any moment. Truly, a curious melodrama of the upperworld.

THE CAPITOL

—:o:—

LONDON AFTER MIDNIGHT.

Tod Browning, whose movie scenarios are invariably weird and creepy, offers at the Capitol this week his latest efforts—"London After Midnight", directed by the author in spooky, chilly, thoroughly absorbing fashion. Lon Chaney stars in the picture, which is a tale with keen thought behind it; and this makes a movie of depth and importance. Chaney, for most part, does not exhibit one of the thousand and one faces. He dons tweeds and monacle and becomes one Burke, famous Scotland Yard detective. There is crime to be solved. Roger Balfour has been found dead on his library floor, and the deceased is reported as a victim of suicide. However, Burke decides to investigate further. During the last half, Lon pulls one of his false-faces. Not for any length of time, however, and it's in keeping with the plot. You'll like Mr. Chaney in this one for himself, rather than for his make-up. He does some neat work, indeed. Marceline Day is pretty as the girl of the piece. Conrad Nagel is a good-looking, convincing hero. And Henry B. Walthall gives a character performance of merit. Photographic effects are specially worthy.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

A fine Italian film entitled "Carnival of Venice" will be screened tonight at the Empire Theatre, with a famous Continental actress Maria Jacobini in the leading role. It is a sparkling love drama involving an unusual mystery, and good acting and careful production have been combined with some excellent photographic effects. The plot of the film deals with the affairs of a rich young American who, in a moment of generosity, purchases a castle and vast estates when they are sold because of the financial embarrassments of the owner, and then hands the whole property back to the old man free of all encumbrances. And of course, as is only to be expected, the young American falls in love with the pretty niece whom the cantankerous old man had turned out of the castle. At the time, he is unaware of the niece's identity, and he has some suspicious moments when he discovers that she visits every day a young boy. Her son, he assumes. Eventually, it transpires that the boy is her cousin, and a reconciliation of the whole family is a prelude to the usual happy ending.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A SEASON BERNARD SHAW.

There will be a big attraction at the Royal Opera House during the coming week, when the MacDona Players will stage a series of Bernard Shaw's most popular plays. The season will open on Saturday and Sunday with the production of "Pygmalion," which achieved fame on its first performance in London a good many years ago with a swear word which escaped the notice of the censor (if he thought it worth while noting at all) shocked thousands of old maiden ladies and proved in the end to be about the best advertisement that any play could have. "Man and Superman," a typical Shavian effort, will be staged on Monday, and "The Doctor's Dilemma" and "Mrs. Warren's Profession" on the succeeding nights. Shaw (with a very big "S") is not everybody's meat in the matter of theatrical fare, but his admirers may expect a very polished interpretation of his thoughts by the MacDona Players. The cinema programme for the week will be headed by "Kingdom Within," a village drama featuring Pauline Stark.

EMPRESS AND EDWARD.

The Empress Cinema in Lamington Road will screen "Hotel Imperial," a drama which has drawn big audiences to the Welington Cinema during the past week, and the programme will also include a two-reel Fox comedy. At the Edward Cinema, the concluding instalment of "Les Miserables" will be shown.

THE VANISHING AMERICAN

—:o:—

This week at the Globe Cinema, a real drama full of pathos and emotions is being shown. The Vanishing American is the Red Indian now hardly to be seen anywhere—a race once known throughout the world for its civilization even older than the civilizations of India, Rome, Egypt and Babylon. The modern civilization has deprived it of all independence and forced to accept the slavery under the very nose of the statue of Independence. The story depicts its fall at the hands of Americans and how their land their property and horses all snatched away from them leaving them mere paupers. The cast includes Richard Dix—Noah Beery. Joe Ryan and Lois Wilson. It's a Paramount Picture. Also a Cracker Jack Comedy.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN PEIPING

A native products exhibition of all articles produced or manufactured in the various regions along the Government railways will shortly be held in Peiping under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. Industrial, agricultural and mineral products, medicinal herbs and leather goods will be among the articles on display which will be transported here by the Hankow-Peiping Peiping-Mukden, Peiping-Suiyuan, Shanghai-Nanking, Kiaochow-Tsinan and Chengting-Taiyuan Railways.—"Chinese Economic Bulletin."

Sir William Llewellyn, President urged all who could help it to prevent the greatest works of art from leaving the country.—Reuter.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 6 1929


So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

# MAHARASHTRA STANDS BY CONGRESS PROGRAMME

## MEANS TO FIGHT ELECTIONS ON NEHRU REPORT

## War on Untouchability Declared

## BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

## Govt.'s "Acts of Terrorism" Condemned

The Seventh Maharashtra Provincial Conference resumed its deliberations on Sunday noon and concluded its labours towards the end of the day. The proceedings of the second day were rendered somewhat piquant owing to a heated discussion on a resolution which accorded the whole-hearted support of the Conference to the constitution framed by the Nehru Committee.

HABITUAL KHADDARITE AND HABITUAL OFFENDER.

A mild sensation was created in the pandal at the very outset of the proceedings by one of the delegates who wanted, to put up a notice near the rostrum stating that only such persons as were clad in pure Khaddar could address the Conference. This was a signal for a controversy among delegates holding divergent views about Khaddar. There was lot of quibbling over the definition of the expression, "Habitual wearer of Khaddar", which is used in the Congress Constitution. One lawyer delegate brought in his legal talent and remarked that as habitual offender did not mean an offender who committed offence every day so in the same way a habitual wearer of Khaddar did not mean a person who put on Khaddar every day. The controvency was hushed when the notice was taken away from the rostrum.

The proceedings began with a song melodiously sung by Mrs. Madhurika Mehta. This was followed as on the previous day by songs recited by a batch of young boys and girls.

ACTS OF TERRORISM CONDEMNED.

The following two resolutions which were put from the chair were carried unanimously:

"This conference condemns all murderous attacks and other manifestations of communal bitterness and hatred and expects the leaders of the different communities in openly condemn all such acts of fanatism as detrimental to the interests of the Nation."

"This conference accords its hearty support to the following resolution of the Calcutta Congress re. Indian States. 'This Congress urges on the Ruling Princes of the Indian States to introduce responsible Government based on representative institutions in the States and to issue immediately proclamations or enact laws guaranteeing elementary and fundamental rights of citizenship, such as rights of Association, free speech, free press and security of person and property.'"

SUPPORT TO MEERUT DEFENCE FUND.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona then moved the following resolution:—

"This conference condemns the Government for not giving the Meerut under-trial prisoners adequate facilities and proper treatment due to them as such, and appeals to the public to contribute to the Meerut-Defence-Fund, started in aid of their trial."

Speaking on his resolution, Mr. Bhopatkar said he did not want to enter into the merits of the Meerut case as it was "sub judice". They were all waiting to see what evidence against the 31 arrested persons was forthcoming from the Government. They all know that the charge in the case was that these men were alleged to be conspiring to overthrow His Majesty's Sovereignty over India. It was a very grave charge and in all justice the under-trial prisoners ought to have been allowed the facilities to enable them to collect their evidence and prepare their defence. Certainly, these prisoners were not criminals of a low type. From what he knew of some of them he was certain that they would have presented themselves at the trial if the Government had shown ordinary justice to release them on bail. What after all had these people done? It was merely a question of fight between two sets of principles.

"COMMUNISM NO CRIME."

What was considered as illegal to-day might, in time to come, be deemed as perfectly legal. Communism was no crime. Lenin who was sentenced to be hanged in 1905 for the "crime" of propagating Communist doctrines was able to dethrone the Czar of Russia in 1917. The speaker then fervently appealed to the people of Maharashtra to contribute liberally to the fund that had been started in aid of the trial.

Mr. D. R. Gupte seconded the resolution. The reign of terrorism started by Government reminded them, he said, of the Star Chamber and the Inquisition Courts.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. V. G. Ketkar then moved the following resolution:—

"With a view to encourage Indian industries this conference exhorts the people of Maharashtra to use even at a sacrifice Swadeshi articles in preference to foreign wherever the former are available."

The mover laid emphasis on the words "even at a sacrifice". The Swadeshi movement would not be a success, he added, unless and until people were prepared to buy Swadeshi articles even at a sacrifice.

Mr. N. P. Patankar of Nasik, seconding the resolution, observed that economic slavery was much worse than political slavery.

Messrs. Phansalkar and J. G. Mehta supported the resolution after which it was unanimously carried.

SUPPORT TO SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

Mr. C. R. Shroff, M. L. C., than moved the following resolution:—

"This conference is of opinion that the Congress organisations in the country should contest the ensuing elections to the Provincial and Central Legislatures on the basis of the Nehru Report and the Congress programme and should take early steps for that purpose."

The speaker reminded the audience of Lord Birkenhead's challenge to India to produce an agreed constitution. The Nehru constitution, he went on to say, was a fitting answer to that challenge. In order to show that the whole country was behind that constitution, it was absolutely essential that the ensuing elections should be contested on the basis of the Nehru Report. There was no denying the fact that there was largest unity of intelligent opinion in the country on that report.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar seconded the lution.

Supporting it, Mr. Narayanrao Gunjal incidentally remarked that the present Bombay Council was the worst constituted legislature in the whole of India. It was a council of sycophants. It was, therefore, necessary that better men owing allegiance to the Congress should come into that Council and give it a National tone.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

MAKING MAHARASHTRA DRY.

Mr. R. H. Gadre moved the following resolution:

"This Conference condemns the attempts of the Government of Bombay to go back upon its declared policy of complete prohibition as evidenced by the opening of new liquor shops and reopening of shops already closed and other retrograde measures. This Conference declares that total prohibition is absolutely necessary in the interest of the country and calls upon the people to carry the Congress resolutions in that behalf."

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Gadre pointed out that Government of Bombay was pledged to a policy of total prohibition by gradual stages. They must not now allow the Government to backslide. Mr. Karandikar of Satara seconded the resolution and gave statistics to prove how liquor was doing immense harm to people.

"MERE PUPPETS."

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, supporting the resolution, observed that Indian Ministers were merely puppets in the hands of their European secretaries and their departments. Hindu and Muslim members of the Bombay Council were agreed upon the question of prohibition and yet the Bombay Government was attempting to open more liquor shops in defiance of the wishes of the people.

EVEN FISHERMEN SUPPORT "DRY" RESOLUTION.

Posha Govind Nakhava, a prominent leader of fishermen, supported the resolution. Some years back, he said, there was a liquor shop in his village. Those were the days when the village people were fighting amongst themselves like so many cats. Some time ago the shop was closed and there was an end to fighting too. It was a pity, he added, that again attempts were being made to reopen that shop. (Cries of Shame).

The resolution was unanimously carried.

AWAY WITH 'UNTOUCHABILITY.'

Mr. B. G. Kher moved the following resolution:

"This Conference is of opinion that it is high time that practical steps are taken for the removal of untouchability which is a blot on Hinduism as commonly understood to-day and exhorts Hindus to take the following among other steps in that direction:—

(1) throwing open all public temples and wells for the so-called 'Untouchables', (2) throwing open all schools to the children of the so-called 'Untouchables' (3) encouraging the so-called 'Untouchables' to attend public meetings and other public functions, and (4) devising measures for their sanitary and material betterment."

Commending the resolution to the acceptance of the Conference, Mr. B. G. Kher said that the resolution embodied a question with which every one of them was concerned. It was a problem to which every body could contribute something. Considered from whatever standpoint, social, political, economical or even humanitarian 'untouchability' was not only an injustice but a sin which had got to be eradicated without any loss of time.

Mr. G. V. Ketkar, ex-editor of "Kesari", seconding the resolution, observed that the institution of 'untouchability' was not only a social and religious evil but it was also a political evil. Everybody knew that that evil was the greatest impediment in the way of their political progress. "Let us not enter a temple", he said, "If that temple is not meant for all Hindus. Let us also not bow to that God if he is not the God for all Hindus." (Applause).

MISS BHESANIA'S VIGOROUS PLEA.

Miss Bhesania supported the resolution in a vigorous English speech. The 'Untouchables' she said, were downtrodden not because they were really so but because they thought themselves to be so. They would have to admit that there was more of simplicity, sincerity, and even more of God in the hearts of 'Untouchables' than in the hearts of many of them. How could India breathe air of liberty if they could not uplift the 'Untouchables'? Through salvation of 'Untouchables' alone they could hope to have the salvation of India. (Cheers.)

The resolution was unanimously carried after it had been further supported by Mr. Ghate.

Mr. V. V. Bhadkamkar then moved the following resolution:

"This Conference condemns the policy of the Government of Bombay in levying exorbitant non-agricultural assessment under Section 48 of the Land Revenue Code, on land used for building and other non-agricultural purposes as it retards the growth of towns and further demands that such reasonable assessment if levied, shall be levied with the consent of the Local Bodies concerned and the income handed over to the said bodies."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. C. D. Barfivala after which it was unanimously carried.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

Mr. Altekar moved the following resolution:

"This Conference extends its wholehearted support to the programme of the boycott of foreign cloth framed by the Working Committee of the Congress and calls upon the Congress organisations in the Province to put forth their best efforts in the course of the next eight months to advocate and stimulate the production and adoption of hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi so as to make the programme a great success."

The speaker made a fervent appeal to Maharashtrians to boycott foreign cloth and make the constructive programme a complete success. Swami Anand replied to some of the arguments advanced against the use of Khaddar. They should not waste their energies he said, in carrying on a propaganda in favour of mill cloth since owners were able enough to look to their own interests.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, General Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, supporting the resolution, said Maharashtrians were the inheritors of glorious traditions handed down by that greatest maker of Maharashtra, Shree Shivaji Maharaj. (Cheers.) They had again inherited the traditions of that another greater man who had departed only 9 years ago, great Lokamanya Tilak. (Cheers.) Inheritors of such glorious traditions ought to be the leaders of the Swaraj army. Surely none of them imagined that Swaraj was going to fall from heaven like rain. They had to work for it very strenuously. India had to decide whether she would follow the cult of bomb or any other method. They had the bomb the other day in the Assembly, but that did not stay the Public Safety Bill. They had the Ordinance in spite of the bomb. What was needed at the present hour was the determined will of the people to win freedom.

FREEDOM THROUGH CHARKHA.

The speaker then referred to the Bardoli struggle which he regarded as a landmark in the history of the political agitation in this country. There could be only one method, he said, of not only mending this sys-

(Continued on page 5.)

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AHMEDABAD'S BENE ISRAEL G. O. M.

The late Dr. Joseph Solomon Dandekar alias Esabjidada, a well-known retired doctor who was one of the first Bene Israels to settle in the City of Ahmedabad. He died on 21st April, 1929, at the age of 95.

## CANADA AND DR. TAGORE'S VISIT

### MR. C. F. ANDREWS' CABLE TO PT. MOTILAL

### AN AGENT GENERAL NEEDED TO REPRESENT INDIA

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has received the following cable from Mr. C. F. Andrews from Victoria, British Columbia:—"Rabindranath Tagore's visit to Vancouver has deeply impressed Canada. Now, an Agent General is needed similar to Sastri in South Africa. Full citizen rights would certainly follow and we should have Canada's larger sympathy. Am going immediately to British Guiana".—A. P.

## HIDEOUS SIGHTS OF MODERN CIVILISATION

### "Making a Desert Past and Dust-heap of Future"

### AN ENGLISH CITY CONTRASTED WITH ATHENS AND VENICE

LONDON, May 5.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that he had lately returned from Athens and Venice and stressed the contrast provided by a drive in Kent to-day where they were "confronted by hideous petrol pumps, tawdry bungalows, drab and dreary suburbs sprawling everywhere. How can a civic sense of beauty survive the progress of civilisation which is making a desert of the past and dust-heap of the future?"

## ATTACK ON SIMON

### TORIES GET FUNKEY OVER ELECTION SPEECH

LONDON, May 4.

"The Morning Post" attacking Sir John Simon for his recent electioneering speeches says we are not, from our knowledge of the gentleman, altogether surprised. The paper indulges in biblical language when it adds: "Is, thou trusteth in the staff of the broken reed whereon if man lean it will go into his hand." The paper holds the Conservatives are absolved from the necessity of maintaining the pact not to contest his seat and hoped Mr. Maxwell Fyfe will make up the ground lost by his unreciprocated courtesy.

"Daily Mail's" political correspondent says Mr. Fyfe withdrew from the contest when the Prime Minister wrote to the Spen Valley Tories suggesting in view of the work on which Sir John Simon was engaged in India not to contest his seat.

"Daily Telegraph" political correspondent suggests a difficult situation will be created if Sir John is defeated as the Indian reforms commission is purely parliamentary. —Free Press Beam Service.

## SIR JOHN SIMON'S RIVAL

### SPEN VALLEY CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION STILL IGNORANT

LONDON, May 5.

Enquiries show that the local Conservative Association at Spen Valley is still ignorant of any actual determination to contest the division against Sir John Simon and no meeting of the Conservative Association has been held to consider the matter.—Reuter.

## Mysore Ban on Dr. Hardikar

### SEVA DAL ORGANISER GAGGED

HUBLI, May 4.

Dr. Hardiker was served with an order by the District Magistrate Tumkur to the following effect:—

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that there is a likelihood of a disturbance of the public tranquility if you, Dr. N. S. Hardiker, are allowed to make speeches at Tumkur or in the Tumkur District, you are hereby prohibited from making speeches or going in procession anywhere in this district. This order will remain in force for two months". (Sd.) N. B. Heblikar, District Magistrate, Tumkur District.—Free Press.

## HINDUSTANI SEVADAL CAMP AT TAMKUR

### LADY VOLUNTEERS' TRAINING A SPECIAL FEATURE

HUBLI, May 4.

The Anjaneya Hnidustani Sevadal Camp at Tumkur, Mysore State, was started to-day. Volunteers from Bombay, Madras, Behar and all over India have come. A special feature of this camp is that lady volunteers are undergoing training. Mr. Kabboor hoisted the National Flag and spoke on the importance of it. Mr. Venkata Rao and Mudvelkar spoke on the necessity of having volunteer training and exhroted the audience to be up and doing in service for the Motherland.—Free Press.